74-1943

CHICAGO EDUCATOR

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MRS. MAUDELLE BROWN BOUSEFIELD

Mrs. Bousefield Was First Negro Principal

MAY 15 1943

This is the 25th of a series of articles on prominent Chicago citizens who have been outstanding in their chosen field.

MAY 15 1943

By DETON J. BROOKS, JR.

Behind the principal's desk at Wendell Phillips high school sits affable and able Maudelle Bousefield. She's been a principal for the last 15 years as one of the only two Negroes ever to win this coveted position in the city system.

Phillips with a population of over 3000 students is as large as an infantry regiment. And the problems which confront its head with several thousand young minds to mould into a pattern of useful citizens are as complicated as those which face a regimental commander. Yet Mrs. Bousefield has her school under control. It has the reputation of being one of the best organized in the city.

This feat doesn't appear unusual when one knows Maudelle Bousefield and understands how long and how well she prepared for her difficult task.

She was born in St. Louis, Mo., where her father was principal of Wheatley Elementary school. When she was two years old her parents moved to the suburbs living in a big rambling house where Maudelle had a chance to scamper over the countryside and learn something of nature.

MAY 15 1943

She learned the names of flowers and the calls of different birds. She mastered the technique of milking old "Bess" the family cow and on rainy days when she had to stay indoors she sat on the spacious living room floor and played arithmetic games with her mother and father. This was how she spent the first eight years of her life. Because of the distance she didn't attend school. But her mother and father very carefully tutored her at home. And since she had such intimate contact with nature she developed a love for plants and flowers which evolved into a hobby as she grew older. Today she spends her spare time on warm summer days cultivating her season long flower garden.

MAY 15 1943

Musical Prodigy

When Maudelle was eight years old she started her formal schooling. But she was way ahead of other children her age. Her mother and "Dad" had given her a good background. During this time she was also studying music. Her teachers considered her a musical prodigy and encouraged her to study for the concert stage.

When she graduated from high school she had to make a choice—whether to go on in music or go to college. Her parents while far from being paupers were poor. So Maudelle decided that it would be best if she got a good general education. The University of Illinois was her choice of a school.

She was the first colored girl to attend there. And for two of three years she was the only one on the campus. For this reason there was no discrimination against her. She participated in school activities and was generally accepted by the rest of the women students.

While her parents helped finance her Maudelle had enough independence to want to help herself. She worked in the cloakrooms as check girl at some o fthe swanky sorority dances, and at others she played the piano. She also picked up extra money tutoring "dumb" students in mathematics at 15 cents an hour. It was then she realized that she had the ability to be a good teacher.

MAY 15 1943

An Honor Student

When she got her degree after majoring in "math" and after completing the four year course in three, as an honor student, she accepted a teaching position at Lincoln high school in East St. Louis. The next year which was 1907 she went to Baltimore where she taught mathematics for seven years.

In the spring of 1914 she returned to St. Louis teaching at Sumner high school for a few months while preparing to marry Midian Bousefield who is now lieutenant colonel commanding the station hospital unit at Fort Huachuca. At that time however, he was just a struggling young doctor.

MAY 15 1943

In the fall of 1914 the newlyweds came to Chicago. At this time Mrs. Bousefield's only ambition was to stay at home and be a perfect housewife. After she was married nine years and her child had started to school she found that her small six room apartment didn't keep her occupied for a whole day. She would get up in the morning and after getting her little girl off to school found that she had at the most about an hour's work to do. Then the rest of the day was empty.

So one day in the fall of 1921 she slipped off from her family and took the Chicago high school teachers' examination. And in January, 1922, she was assigned at Wendell Phillips as a "math" teacher.

MAY 15 1943

Becomes Dean

In February, 1926 the position of girl's dean became vacant and Albert Evans then principal of Phillips asked her to accept it. As she was about to take the job word came from the Board of Examiners that she would have to take an examination for it. This was the first and last time such a test has been scheduled. When she went down to apply for it she found that the requirement had been set at five years' experience, just one more than she had. But at the same time the board was requiring only four years experience to take the principal's exam. So Mrs. Bousefield applied to take it.

After the examiners found that she wasn't to be stopped they consented to also let her take the dean's "exam." On one day she wrote the test for position as dean and on the next three she wrote the principal's. And she passed them both.

MAY 15 1943

She got the position as dean and in 1928 was appointed as principal of the Keith Elementary school. In 1931 she was transferred to Douglas and in September of 1931 was elevated to her present position as principal of Wendell Phillips high school.

MAY 15 1943

One of the first problems that faced her was that of taverns in the close vicinity of the school selling liquor to her students. She went to work and in a short time she got a clear cut case. She prosecuted the owner and he was forced to close his place. Since then she hasn't had this sort of problem with which to contend.

On Commission

In August, 1942, she was appointed to the Women's Advisory committee of the War Manpower commission as the representative of the sixth region. She is the only Negro woman on this important committee.

While she has worked hard she has found time to do two other things—travel and get her master's degree. She's been to Europe twice and in 1931 received her graduate degree in education from the University of Chicago.

MAY 15 1943

It's springtime now, and Mrs. Bousefield is looking anxiously for the summer vacation so that she can spend her time in her flower garden cultivating her irises and on the links playing golf. But it's a good guess that it will take more than these hobbies to occupy the mind of this energetic and brilliant woman.

MRS. CLEMENT AT TESTIMONIAL BANQUET HONORING

June 5, 1943

Mrs. Emma C. Clement, wife of the late Bishop George C. Clement, was honored at testimonial banquet in Louisville, Kentucky, last week. Shown at the banquet are Mrs.

Abbie C. Jackson, Bishop J. W. Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Hale, Mrs. Clement and Rev. R. L. Jones, pastor of Broadway Temple, where the banquet was held. June 16, 1943

Negro Teachers Hear Palmer Institute Head

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute of Sedalia, N. C., addressing 400 Negro school teachers here, said the summer school building o was a neces sity for future success.

She declared, that competition in the future would be so keen that only the physically, mentally and morally fit could hope for success.

She urged Negroes to be friends and co-operate with white people for maximum results.

June 15.—(AP)—

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 8

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Myrtle Margo Created A Needed Business To Combat Ladies Unemployment Crisis

APR 24 1943

Special

Long before the artificial—perhaps transitory is the more accurate word—stimulus of war industries came along to help absorb the great poool of unskilled Negro labor, farsighted and practical Myrtle Margo, head of Brooklyn's Hollywood industrial organization, had put into operation a workable plan that was destined to ease the growing number of Negro women, who were without a skilled trade or even a semi-skilled one and hence faced with the constant situation of unemployment because the demand for domestics and other unskilled workers was becoming less and less. The inexorable result of the working of the law of supply and demand was coming to mean a sharp upcurve of the unemployment graph of Negro women.

APR 24 1943

Margo's very logical observation was that if Negroes were to ride out the approaching economic storm of more and more unemployment, they had to manufacture and sell. The preparation of the raw material for manufacture and sale would mean employment for those who were to make the raw material ready for the market. The problem that then faced Margo as she tried to plan an attack on the condition was a dual one. Not only was there the problem of getting machines and material for manufacture, there was the equally difficult situation of the lack of workers trained to do a skilled job.

Undismayed by the dead end prospects of the task, she decided that the task was not impossible and accordingly went about the task of getting something underway. She decided on the manufacture of ladies clothing. First she went out and ordered machines to set herself up in business. Realizing that she had to train girls, she set up a school within the framework, of her shop. To encourage girls to try and learn needle trades, she merely charged them for the electric current to run the machines. What could they use for training? Very simple. She then went out and secured sewing contracts from large manufacturers. Of course she had to personally supervise the work of the girls while they were learning less they ruin many dollars worth of material. Somehow she managed it and before long she had a few experienced operators. Where could they get jobs? Simple again. She just went out and drummed up more sublet contracts. The result is the present Hollywood Industrial Organization and Needle Craft Center at 451 Franklin Avenue in Brooklyn.

APR 24 1943

How practical is the plan. The answer seems to lie in the fact that last week a BRANCH factory and training school was opened on Brooklyn's main shopping thorofare—Fulton street. She has to date turned out over 500 trained needle craft workers. Those who can't find positions are hired until they do.

APR 24 1943

If ever there was a bootstrap business this is it.

PRACTICAL ECONOMICS IN OPERATION

This photo shows a part of the Hollywood Industrial Organization shop in Brooklyn, where girls are trained in the skill of the needle trades. It's founder and guiding spirit, Mme. Myrtle Margo is shown standing at the extreme right as she demonstartes a mechanical point to several students.

Pittsburgh, Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Faithfulness Is Rewarded At Testimonial

June 5, 1943

By LOIS BRIGHT

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3 —"Taste the fruit before the blossoms fall" . . . These words describe the inspiration that Bishop W. J. Walls and the Kentucky Conference of the AME Zion church felt as they sponsored the testimonial banquet in honor of Mrs. Emma C. Clement at Broadway Temple last week.

Mrs. Clement, widow of the late Bishop George C. Clement, and one of Kentucky's most prominent church and club women, is general president of Life Members' Council of the AME Zion church, district president of the W. H. and F. M. society, Louisville district, Kentucky conference; chorister of the senior choir, assistant superintendent of the church school, general claims steward, and director of Christian education of adults at Broadway Temple, Louisville; a member of the Southern Commission on Interracial Co-operation; president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, president of the Charity Pity club, secretary of the state committee on cancer control, and treasurer of the Ministers' Wives alliance.

RECEIVES FLOWERS

She was described as the model wife and mother, the faithful energetic and unselfish church member, club woman, friend and civic worker.

Mrs. Clement has lived and worked in Louisville for most of the 43 years since she first came here with her husband, who was at that time pastor of Broadway Temple.

Bishop Walls, members of the church, and the Kentucky conference felt that so great a personality deserved to be made happy "with a taste of the ambrosia of the hereafter while she lived in the beauty of the present," and so they planned the affair elaborately and gave Mrs. Clement her flowers while she lives.

It need not be said that Mrs. Clement gives the best that there is of her to these many interests that she has taken unto herself.

So. Philly Woman New Police Clerk At First District

Tribune Philadelphia, Pa.

MAY 1 1943

Mrs. Beatrice Rivers Young of 2229 Christian street, was sworn in, last Wednesday, and assigned as police clerk at the 20th and Fitzwater streets Police Station of the 1st District, after completing the necessary examination with a rating to 88.1 per cent.

Mrs. Young, a native of Jacksonville, Florida, is a graduate of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. Her childhood was spent in Tampa, which she calls "home."

The police clerk is a member of Allen A. M. E. Church, and holds memberships at the YWCA, as a member of the Management Committee; the American Woodmen, as clerk of Camp No. 20, and acting Worthy Guardian of Junior Tent No. 3. She is taking an evening course in accounting.

MAY 1 1943

She is more than a member of the many organizations to which she is attached, taking responsibilities of leadership in every one of them.

In honor of the true greatness that she has proved of herself, her grateful and admiring colleagues and friends presented her with loads of gorgeous flowers, and beautiful word-bouquets," and large gifts of money and good wishes for many more days of the truly worthwhile life that she lives.

MOTHER OF COLLEGE HEAD

Mrs. Clement is the mother of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, Mrs. Abbie Jackson, missionary supervisor of the Fourth Episcopal district of the AME Zion church, which includes New York, New England, Allegheny, Indiana and Kentucky conferences; Mrs. Ruth Bond, wife of the director of education at Tuskegee Institute; Fred Clement, professor of physics at West Virginia State college; George Clement, director of recreation for the U. S. Government at Panama City, Panama Canal Zone; Chaplain Captain James Clement, U. S. Army, and Miss Emma Mills Clement, teacher at Atlanta university.

74-1943

VISITOR FROM BLUE GRASS STATE

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MRS. M. MAE STREET

A delegate to the recent session of the National Negro Insurance association, Mrs. M. Mae Street, socially prominent of Louisville, Ky., is remaining in the city to receive the courtesies of her many friends outstanding among whom is Mrs. Helen Kery, 4716 South Parkway. Mrs. Street has the distinction of having been the first woman elected treasurer of the Insurance association. She is a departmental head of an insurance company and general chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the USO of Louisville, Ky.—Mahler photo.

OHIO FEDERATION OF CLUBS MEETS AT WILBERFORCE

Bee Chicago, Ill.

The National Association of Colored Women's Executive Board will hold its meeting July 22 to 24, inclusive, at Wilberforce university. The Ohio Federation of Colored Women will be hostess. [illegible] 1943

Under the leadership of its president, Miss Jane E. Hunter, the Ohio State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs held ten district meetings during the year.

The chief projects which held the interest of the women were the reducing of tuberculosis among Negroes in the state, service in industrial and civilian defense, pre-schools, and the sale of war bonds and stamps; although much has been accomplished in adult education.

MISS JANE E. HUNTER.

Through the Ohio Public Health association, the Negro committee, the women took an active part in most of the districts in promoting the essay contest among high school students, several of whom won scholarships to aid them in returning to high school or college. Through the Ohio Public Health association a Negro worker has been placed on the staff of the Anti-Tuberculosis League in Akron and Dayton, Ohio, will soon do the same.

A public health program and demonstration was conducted in Cincinnati by Mrs. Franklin, from the national office. The Federation of Women's Clubs in that city, under the leadership of Mrs. Lula O. McClure took an active part in the demonstration. JUL 11 1943

With the increase of tuberculosis among Negroes in Cleveland and in other counties, the women of this city are becoming more and more concerned about it. Much credit is due Mrs. Lilly Morton for bringing to the attention of the City Federation the need for it to do something about health conditions as they exist today.

The most outstanding achievement in the sale of stamps and bonds was a drive in Cincinnati headed by Mrs. David D. Turpeau. And again quite lively campaigns were carried on in Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus.

The things that we boast most about are the constant increase in membership in the Ohio State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and the renewal of memberships of many old clubs. It is gratifying to see the old leadership returning and becoming very active in our state program. JUL 11 1943

The women pledge themselves to continue the program of building pre-schools, adult education, buying bonds and stamps, and making their contribution to the winning of the war. JUL 11 1943

IF I WERE YOUNG AGAIN

Christian Recorder
"Thou, God, Seest Me"
Philadelphia, Pa.

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. President Of The National Council of Negro Woman.

If I were a youth again, I think, as far as I know myself, I would cling to the ideas and ideals that have been mine since childhood. JUL 8 1943

As I reflect the development of those ideas and ideals, I think I would like to retain them, but I would like to find, if possible, a more democratic and a more just world in which to put them into execution.

It seems to me that the things I have always cherished have been becoming more and more a realization as the years lengthen and the times change.

It seems I have been blessed with a long range vision, looking forward all the time to the next step, with a definite hope that the next step would be firmer and more enduring.

As I reflect, I can find that these mistakes. But I also find that these mistakes have been largely of the brain and not the heart. Those things I have done imperfectly, I would strive to do perfectly. Yes, if I were a youth again, I would be striving always to grow more and more into that perfect life to which we aspire. JUL 8 1943

In early childhood one scripture verse riveted itself upon my young mind. It was—"Thou, God, seest me." I had a realization in early life that God's eyes were everywhere, that He could see all that we say and do. I have been conscious of that by night and by day throughout the years. An everlasting companionship has been built up between me and my maker. JUL 8 1943

If I were a youth again, I would want that same realization and consciousness a part of me.

As a youth, I wanted my feet to be swift, to go on errands for my fellowmen. I wanted my hands to be strong and quick, to lift the burden from the shoulders of others. I wanted to work and live and play and serve. I wanted to do my tasks well though my tools were often crude. JUL 8 1943

From my earliest knowledge of myself, I used my time to the best advantage for the good of all whether it was work or play.

I have tried through life to be the "peacemaker," though not an appeaser. My close associates often call me "Little Peacemaker."

I have loved people in spite of their mistreatment of me. I possibly have been far more forgiving than warranted for my own material good. But my soul has been enriched thereby.

If I were a youth again, I would want all these things about me the same.

As I search my record from childhood, I find I have given love for hatred, and possibly have turned the other cheek too often. But in the turning, opportunities for larger usefulness have loomed up before me.

From my earliest childhood, I always wanted 200 pounds of cotton at the close of the day. And would work hard enough the whole day through—I would have my goal with the setting of the sun. JUL 8 1943

I have always been thankful for the little things, knowing that out of them the greater things would come.

I have always wanted to be a real person—a real woman.

If I had my life to live over again, I should have my same desires.

—From Negro Digest.

'We Serve America' Week.

Bee Chicago, Ill.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, 800,000 strong, is observing "We Serve America" Week, July 4-11. The council is composed of a good cross section of Negro womanhood in America. It, therefore, epitomizes the ambitions, reflections, sacrifices and hope of our entire woman-

These women are endowed with great social perceptions and vision. They know that freedom, equality and opportunity will not be ushered in and conferred upon us without struggle. They have stepped into the breach to use every resource at their command to fight for the attainment of the things that will enable Negro boys and girls, along with all other Americans, to live in such a manner that opportunity will not be retarded only by the lack of the indi-

(rioting). This is a clue to the gravity of the present, and the seriousness with which it is regarded by Negro women. Any realist viewing the current American scene objectively realizes that our wartime civic male leadership has been greatly weakened by integration into the armed services and senility. Intelligent, courageous and purposeful Negro women are stepping in to implement our fast diminishing leadership. JUL 11 1943

vidual will to succeed.

In every crisis, women have served uncommonly well in behalf of this nation. This is a truism without racial distinction. But Negro women have served often with apparently few surface incentives to spur them on. But they were profounder than they knew. Theirs was the vision not unlike that of the scientist who envisions delightful end products even while viewing a mass of putridity. JUL 1 1943

Life never remains crystallized, a fact our women have recognized, consciously and unconsciously. It can become liquid and reshaped in a more favorable mold with effort and persistently intelligent dedication. JUL 1 1943

From Phyllis Wheatley to Margaret Walker, Negro women have voiced aspirations of a people ceaselessly striving to attain a destiny that will find a lasting place of honor in the archives of human history. Our earnest hope is that the impetus afforded by "We Serve America" Week, will steer without halt to that fulfillment.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Jobs Will Not Last Forever, Leader Says

OCT 4 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS)— Declaring that war jobs for women will not last forever, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Palmer Memorial Institute urged Negro women to prepare themselves primarily for careers in homemaking an address at the Women's Senate induction ceremonies of Hampton Institute last Wednesday.

The ceremeonies, held in Odgen Hall, included the presentation of officials of the Women's Senate and the induction of freshmen into the organization in a candlelight service conducted by Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women. Miss Barbara Glenn of Annapolis, Md., president of the senate presided.

Asserting that a happy marriage and the experience of intelligent motherhood should be the highest aim of every woman, regardless of race, creed, or color, Dr. Brown stressed her conviction that Negro women should not deceive themselves and expect to hold big jobs in industry after the war.

She said:

OCT 4 1943

WHITES HAVE CAPITAL

"You will still be living in a world that is largely white. The Negro is only slowly emerging for economic slavery.

"Inspite of our Hold Your Job campaign, the important jobs will will go to the men or both races. And, since a lrager part of capital belongs to the white group, it is perfectly natural thata large part of the jobs will go to whites. Negro women's jobs in many cases will go to white men.

"What the Negro race needs most is a large number of well-trained boys and girls. There is a need for intelligent Negro mother, training their children to be honest, truthful, industrious, and cultured, meeting the great need of building for their race, the things which make up the basic hull of civilization and racial progress.

"Only about one million American men were solciers in World War I, but there are about eight times that many in World War II.

MORAL REARMAMENT

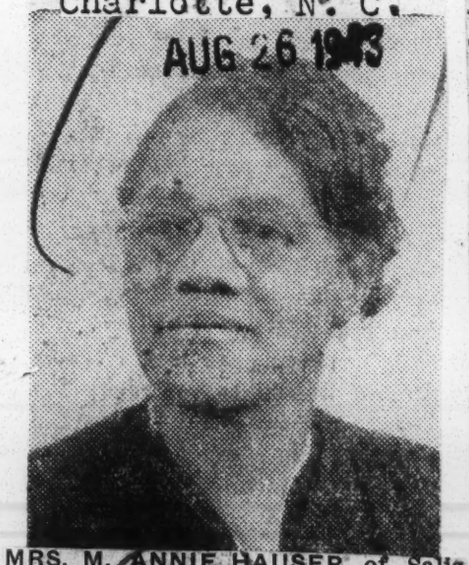
"They will come back warton disillusioed, needing love and the comforts of a happy home to bring them back to normalcy. They will need the care and understanding of women of high character, expert in homemaking.

"Spiritual, moral, and cultural rearmamenm will be the serious need of youth in the post-war world and it can only be accomplished through cultured, industrious, Christian motherhood."

OCT 4 1943

New President
Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

AUG 26 1943



MRS. M. ANNIE HAUSER, of Salisbury, N. C., who was elected president of the W. H. and F. M. Society at the recent General Convention at Brooklyn, after serving eight years as the popular and successful vice-president of the Society. President Hauser is receiving the congratulations of her host of friends upon the deserving honor which has come to her. She succeeds Mrs. Henrietta M. Davis, who served for more than ten years with great success.

AUG 26 1943

Glowing Tribute Paid Agnes Jones

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 5 1943

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

A glowing tribute was paid Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, retiring Supervisor of Elementary Schools in the public school system of Atlanta, when Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent, spoke to nearly 500 principals, teachers and other school employes at the Service Men's Center Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Sutton explained, "There is not a career that has meant more in devotion to loyalty, cooperation and faithfulness to duties than that of Mrs. Jones."

SEP 5 1943

Stating definitely three principal reasons for saying this, Dr. Sutton told his large and appreciative audience that she is possessed with (1) native ability, extraordinary skill and tact; (2) she is well prepared to serve officially and professionally and (3) ever loyal to her duty.

Responding to these remarks, Mrs. Jones stated, "I have given the best in me." Expressing her appreciation for the hearty cooperation, love and esteem of the principals and teachers, she impressed upon the teachers to never shirk their duty, but step by step to enlighten and educate those entrusted to their care.

SEP 5 1943

She closed by reading a poem, entitled "Success," which revealed her secret of service for half a century.

Mrs. Jones is a graduate of Atlanta University, later received her B. S. degree at Columbia University, New York. She has studied at the University of California, and Harvard, and has made a special study of the common schools in London, England, now torn asunder by bo[illegible]

SEP 5 1943

She is the first and only woman who has served as president of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational association; second Regional vice president of the American Teachers Association; first and only woman to serve as president of the A. T. B. Association; first secretary-treasurer of the Atlanta Teachers Federal Credit Union No. 2, and has served in civic and religious groups when school duties did not conflict.

SEP 5 1943

A member of Friendship Baptist church, active in the affairs of the church and its affiliation with National organizations, she has played well her part in shaping and molding the lives of hundreds of thousands of youths, as a teacher, principal of city schools, supervisor, Christian leader, and pioneer in governmental and welfare organizations.

SEP 5 1943

While principals, teachers, students and parents regret her service in the official capacity of supervisor has terminated, her noble influence, loyalty and patience will live in their hearts. They, like the veteran educator, Dr. Sutton, hope she will live another lifetime.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

AUG 5 1943

A FUNDAMENTAL ATTACK ON PREJUDICE

Our candidate for the 1943 Spingarn Medal is Mrs. Madeline Robinson Morgan, a Chicago school teacher, who has devised and had accepted by the Chicago school system, a course of study in the elementary schools which will eliminate race prejudice at its very beginning.

Hereafter, Chicago youngsters from the First to the Eighth grades will be taught about the contributions and achievements of Negroes, their African background, their history and experiences, so that they will know their colored neighbors as they should know them.

AUG 5 1943

There is so much racial tension in the United States today, so much color discrimination and Negro segregation, so much humiliation, mistreatment and terror, because race prejudiced has been instilled in the minds of children through biased school textbooks and unsympathetic and ignorant teachers.

Recognition of this evil is fortunately widespread today, and it is heartening to see the Chicago school system adopting this enlightened program originated by a colored woman.

The newsmagazine "Time" reports that New York school authorities are interested in the program, and that Chicago's Catholic school system is planning to adopt a similar one. There is no reason why every school system in the United States — regardless of section — should not adopt this program.

AUG 5 1943

Southern cities need such a program in the white and colored schools even more than cities in the North, East and West, although it is [illegible] needed everywhere.

Certainly a democratic country should recognize as quickly as totalitarian countries that the future belongs to youth, and that if the future is to be what we want it to be, children must be taught early what we want them to know.

The existence of color discrimination and widespread segregation is a glaring indictment of our national school system, to say nothing of our newspapers, our radio and our motion pictures.

AUG 5 1943

Any fundamental attack on the problem must begin with the children in the schools.

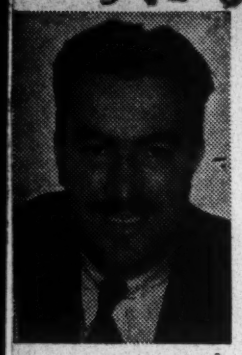
Only when a new generation trained in tolerance takes over society can we expect to have a just, peaceful and happy society ... and only then.

—Pittsburgh Courier

74-1943

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

The People's Voice New York N.Y.



POWELL

WHENEVER there are equal opportunities Negroes must be better equipped than whites. Admittedly there is no justice in that statement. Nevertheless, it is stark, realistic truth — *we must be better equipped in every way in order, not only to land the job, but to keep it.*

JAN 30 1943

I was talking to the secretary-treasurer of the New York City Omnibus Corporation the other day. He remarked how efficient Negro bus drivers were. I pointed out to him that many of those efficient workers had their college degree. Of course that doesn't always guarantee efficiency, but it can help.

JAN 30 1943

Today we have more opportunities for employment than we have experienced in a long time. It is imperative that when the Negro worker moves into these totally new situations he will not deliver the goods THE SAME as a white worker but BETTER. Unless this is done it will give management another "excuse" to move us out of these new jobs when the days of emergency have passed.

JAN 30 1943

Negro Women, Inc., are initiating a movement to persuade the woman worker to show greater concern for personal appearance, job efficiency and conduct. The People's Committee backs this movement up with all of its power. It is hoped that out of it will come a permanent Community Guidance Committee comprising the employment personnel of all of job finding and placement agencies of our group. It is hoped that the movement will be broadened to include the male worker as well.

There are hundreds of women of our race working today in Postal Telegraph, Chock Full of Nuts, and other "eateries." While there is a conscious effort on the part of most of these employees to look their best and do their best there are a few who could do better. Of course there a ready criticism that the salaries are not too high. Salaries, however, do not prevent a person from being clean and neat. Mothers of many of these young women never had their opportunities. They worked harder, longer, and for much less, but they maintained their personal appearance.

I do not know whether personnel management is consciously neutral in this situation. I do know, however, that good personnel management has always been interested in maximum efficiency and the best personal appearance of its workers.

JAN 30 1943

It is obvious that in the Postal Telegraph, management is failing its duty to the new Negro working girl. This makes me smell some "white folks in the kindlin'."

People's Voice NY NY
JAN 30 1943

It will be very easy for management in the post-war world to lay off Negro workers and to point to a few and say: "See, we gave you a chance but you did not equal in personal appearance and efficiency the white workers."

JAN 30 1943

We must be prepared for such subterfuges when the manpower crisis has passed. We can only prepare for such by busying ourselves right now. Each one of us should make it our duty to talk with friendliness and, yet, with firmness, to everyone we see who is not delivering the goods one hundred percent. There are only a few such cases. No more, by the way, than can be found among whites. The Negro worker must never use the low efficiency of some white workers as an excuse for his own failures or shortcomings.

JAN 30 1943

We must more than equal at all times, at all costs, the production and the appearance of any other worker, and we can do it.

Mrs. F. D., Pearl Buck at Bethune Rally

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MAR 20 1943

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (center) as she appeared at an educational rally on Monday in Washington, honoring Mrs. Mary M. Bethune (right) for thirty-eight years of service as president of Bethune-Cookman College. At the left is Miss Pearl Buck, noted author, who also spoke. In the rear, right, is Dr. Garnett C. Wilkinson, who presided.

MAR 20

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

FIRST LADY PRAISES MRS. MARY BETHUNE

MAY 3 1943

President of Florida College Honored at Benefit Here

Tribute to Mrs. Mary McLoad Bethune, president of the Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida was paid yesterday by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who described her as symbolizing the "spirit of which all of us today want to be conscious." That spirit, she said, is one of courage, of love, of endurance and of hope.

The First Lady spoke at the Golden Gate Auditorium, 142d Street and Lenox Avenue, a lecture-concert given for the benefit of the college. Four thousand persons attended the event, which marked Mrs. Bethune's thirty-eight years of service to the college.

MAY 3 1943

Mrs. Roosevelt praised not only Mrs. Bethune's work at the college but its value in the feeling created in the community around her. She said that the college had done "a remarkably successful piece of work" and that it would continue to do so and that more people would help it to carry on. Bessye Bearden, deputy collector of the Third Internal Revenue District, who received a statement pledging allegiance to the continuation of the college. Other speakers included Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

ang H. Tobias, national secretary for Negro work for the Young Men's Christian Association; Miss Kathryn Cravens, radio commentator, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the New York area of the Methodist Church.

Roland Hayes, tenor, was featured in the concert portion of the program.

THYRA EDWARDS

New Top 'Man' Is a Texas Lady

One morning three weeks ago a handsome self confident brown-skinned, well proportioned woman in a matter-of-fact sort of way just sorta glided into *PV's* office, greeted everybody cordially as though she'd known them for years: briskly removed her hat and coat and took the seat in the front office. With no more ceremony than that, Texas born Thyra Edwards became installed as the General Manager of this bustling young enterprise that is a people's newspaper.

A brief peep at Miss Edwards' background gives you an insight into how this woman, whose primary interest is people, should fit so neatly into the *Voice* family.

Since her high school days in Houston, Texas, she has been associated with efforts whose basic philosophy has been the improvement of the lot of the common man. Learning about and working with these efforts has sent her on a crazy itinerary that has run criss-cross from Texas to Chicago, to Mexico, to Denmark, to Loyalist Spain, to Gary and now the big town.

Her activities have included running social service seminars, administrating relief in Chicago, organizing longshoremen, and attending a social service school to learn about Danish cooperatives on a fellowship.

Her hobbies are travelling, collecting peasant blouses and people.

A welcome addition to the *PV* staff is Miss Edwards.

Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Speaks To Southern Students

GREENSBORO, N. C., Mar. 12. (ANP)—Closing a lecture tour in the deep south as guest speaker in the Tuskegee institute capel, where for a day or more Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown held seminars with freshman girls and boys on the various approaches to the ways and means of intelligent, clean living. President Patterson said, "The message which Dr. Brown brings to college youth is the most vital thing in our life of today."

During the two weeks tour, this dynamic, cultured personality, one of the most powerful speakers on the American platform regardless of race or sex, was heard by students of seven leading colleges in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. They actually sat at her feet for counsel and advice and many of the presidents have agreed with the students who acclaimed her the most popular visitor the college has had at any time. It was not unusual to see large groups of students following her from place to place on the campuses plying her with questions in regard to their sex problems, love affairs, their cultural outlook and their inter-racial situations.

IN A CLASS BY HERSELF

Strangely speaking, Dr. Brown is in a class by herself in this field and no one of our men or women is quite as well prepared from the point of experience and education to do this job on morals and maners for our young people. With 42 years of experience in a school, the Palmer Memorial institute brought down by faith and hard work from the very skies, the "little bit of New England in North Carolina," drawing its students from 36 states, this woman has become the pride of womanhood of America through her cultural and spiritual emphasis on student life.

Rightly did Dr. Bell of Alcorn college introduce her recently, as a commencement speaker, as the "First lady of social graces in our group," for both races have heralded her as the outstanding speaker on "Wings Over Jordan" when she delivered that classic address, "The Negro and the Social Graces", when she dared to pull down the curtain on "bad maners" and told the Negro youth of America to stop imitating the vices of the white race and to add to their advanced education the fine manners of their former slave grand-parents.

Dr. Brown, an ardent advocate of equal rights for her people, still feels and states without hesitation, "many of our handicaps can and must be remedied by the Negro himself. I deplore the loudness, the boisterousness, the actual rude approach of many of our young people, their behavior in public places that so often mark the presence of the race." Says she, "while we strike for freedom from the entangling circumstances of American life which engulfs us — segregation, jimcrowism and injustice, apparent and hidden—let us roll of the reproach of Egypt and erase the earmarks of slavery."

To many of the students she said, "the fight, my young friends, that is taking the very life blood of men like Phillip Randolph, Walter White and others here in our midst who are enduring great sacrifices for your gains in citizenship, will be lost in you, unless we awaken in you a desire for higher levels of living."

Dr. Brown can speak for both sections of the country, designated as north and south, for she was reared under the shadow of Harvard and Wellesley, both of which schools she attended, and whose presidents and professors formed the nucleus of friends who helped her to create out of a dilapidated church and log cabin, a half million dollar plant which houses the most unique institution in our group—contributing toward the moral, spiritual and cultural development of teen-age Negro youth.

This woman is one of the best paid speakers on the American platform and at this writing is not only signing up contracts to hold seminars in various summer schools in our groups, but is being placed on the lecture series for next winter in seven New England colleges where young people of all groups will, as they have frequently done in the past, listen to her advice and ply her with questions as to their social behavior, and again turn as did young women of the olden days in the south, to "black women" to teach them the "art of living."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, principal of Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill., serves with a group of distinguished American women on the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission. She is the only colored member of the committee.

MORALS URGED TO OFFSET PREJUDICE

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19—(AP)—Good morals and sound manners will do more to offset prejudice and lift segregation against the Negro than anything else, student teachers and Negro managers of federal housing projects in seven Southeastern states were told here Friday.

The speaker, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, urged the group to keep faith in democratic ideals, in their own people and in God.

The meeting was held at Industrial College of Georgia, a Negro school here. Dr. Brown in other seminars with student and faculty groups stressed the need for strong men and women to win the war for democratic ideals.

First Lady Honors Educator

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took a leading role on March 8 at a program honoring Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune for her 38 years of service as leader of the Bethune-Cookman College, Florida. Mrs. Bethune recently resigned. The services were held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Washington, D. C. Miss Hazel S. Brown, (the program) said Mrs. Roosevelt, "All we have to do is to distinguish [illegible] from [illegible] nations is the dream of freedom and if we fail [illegible] we will miss the greatest opportunity ever given a people to prove that democracy can succeed." In her remarks, Mrs. Bethune expressed her gratitude to the persons attending the testimonial, and called upon James A. Colston, new president of the college, to carry on the high standards of the college.

74-1943

Emma Mills Clement, Mrs. Emma C. Clement, Mrs. Abbie C. Jackson, Ruth E. Bond. (Standing) Captain Chaplain James A. Clement, George C. Clement, Rufus E. Clement, Frederick E. Clement.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Kentucky Conference Honors Mrs. Clement

By REV. R. L. JONES

At the last session of the Kentucky Conference which convened in Springfield, Ky., Bishop W. J. Walls of the Fourth Episcopal District, A. M. E. Zion Church, was at the height of inspiration when speaking on the subject of Home Missions and the virgin sections of Kentucky; pausing to speak of Lexington, Ky as the next move for a mission he thought of the late Bishop George C. Clement and grew eloquent in his praise of the Bishop whose family has no equal in its contribution made to the Church and race as it effects our beloved Zion. "The church at Lexington will be named the George C. Clement Memorial" and a flash of inspiration focused the mind of the great leader on Mrs. Emma C. Clement who was serving as secretary of the budget committee and said, "The Kentucky Conference must stop in 1943 to honor one of the great souls in our midst —Mrs. Emma C. Clement." This met with a happy response and the ministers and laymen expressed their approval in thunderous applause.

A committee was appointed and the movement given life. Thursday, May 13, 1943, was the time selected and Louisville, Ky., city and Broadway Temple the church.

On the evening of the testimonial the newly decorated Broadway Temple was the happy gathering place of ministers and laymen from all over the conference and friends of Louisville from every walk of life. The following is the program:

Bishop Walls and his good mother were present. Mrs. Walls having been honored as the mother of Broadway on Mother's Day and her son the Bishop of the Conference delivered the Mother's Day message. Bishop Walls paid the following tribute to Mrs. Clement:

"Mrs. Emma C. Clement represents the best we have, in loyalty, in gift of her talent and in never failing practices of duty. This testimonial is not only a tribute to her superb personality and altruistic services to church, race, and country, but to ourselves whom she represents in so many ways. Her work in foreign nations as well as in the various capacities of the church and community, put her in the first rank of humanitarian souls produced by her group.

"And finally no chapter of her life commands our admiration more than these eventful years since the passing of her famous husband, Bishop George C. Clement, with whom, and in whose partnership, they gave to the world a family that is blessing this generation. She has wonderfully sustained the leadership of that household whose children are today serving in the country and in the national emergency defense; one as president of the largest university of the Race in the South; another is a director of social agencies in Panama City for the Government; another is a Chaplain, with a rank of Captain, in the United States Army; another is a professor of civil engineering at State College; a daughter associates with her husband in the professorship at Tuskegee Institute; still another daughter is teaching at Tuskegee Institute; and perhaps the most prominent of them all is the eldest daughter, our Abbie C. Jackson, who doubtless will be the next secretary of the Woman's Missionary Organization of the denomination.

May God bless Mrs. Clement by the words and purpose of this testimonial. Hail to our guest, church woman, beautiful singer, social leader, noble mother, grand and gracious wife, a woman of connectional fame, Mrs. Emma C. Clement."

—W. J. Walls, Bishop, Fourth Episcopal District, A. M. E. Zion Church.

The dining room of the church was beautifully decorated and the entire audience invited to dine. A purse of more than $300.00 was given the honored guest. Bishops, General Officers, and ministers from all over the Connection were represented in the purse. As members of the Kentucky Conference we feel that we honored ourselves when we honored Mrs. Emma C. Clement, Mother, Missionary, Friend.

Hats Off!

PM
New York, N. Y.

PM takes its hat off to Mary McLeod Bethune because she is a swell person, and we like her. Mrs. Bethune has spent a long lifetime—she is past 60 now—in the service of her people. It would take a book to list all the things she has done for Negroes and for ordinary people. Years ago she stepped way out ahead of the field in fighting for Negro rights and was a pioneer in the days when it took more courage than it does today. She established the Bethune Institute at Daytona Beach, Fla., and built it from a one-room school in 1904 [illegible] a cash capital of [illegible] and five students, to an institution with a plant appraised at $500,000, an accredited junior college, majoring in teacher training. Right now Mrs. Bethune is president of the National Council of Negro Women and has been devoting much of her activities to the Hold Your Job Program of the Council. The group is establishing Hold Your Job Clinics for Negro women employed in the war to help them make adjustments to their employment and to get along on their jobs. The central idea is to help save them from being victims of the old idea that Negroes are the last hired and the first fired. Last week Mrs. Bethune was elected honorary vice president of the National Council of Women of the United States.

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

Negro Women to Hold Executive Workshop

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, representing 800,000 organized Negro women in the U. S, has issued a call for an Executive Workshop to be held in NYC October 15, 16 and 17 at the 137th st. branch of the YWCA.

Speakers on the various panels include Dr. Catherine Lenroot of the U. S. Children's Bureau; Dr. Clyde Miller of Columbia University; Miss Katherine Robinson of the Federal Housing Commission; Roy Wilkins, NAACP; Ann Arnold Hedgman of the CDVO; Rachel DuBois and Sue Bailey Thurman.

Georgia Editor Berates Bias

Amsterdam News
Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune Outlines Post War Themes

New York, N. Y.

With the statement that "prejudice must be overcome since it is a steel-like framework into which children are put at birth and thereby forever crippled," Lillian Smith, editor of the Southern liberal magazine, "South Today," climaxed the mass meeting held by the National Council of Negro Women held last Sunday afternoon at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

Before a crowd that filled the auditorium Mrs. Smith stated that Negro women must not be discouraged since there were many white women like her within the deep South, willing to work with people of all races for true democracy.

Council Plans Given

Plans [illegible] future of the Council were outlined by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, who spoke of the work of the 8,000 women who make up the roster of the group and act as leaders for the 6 million Negro women in America.

The meeting, which closed a four-day workshop held by the Council, also presented Mrs. Beulah V. Whitby, a member of the Interracial Commission of the Detroit Riot; Clifford McEvoy, legislative director of the CIO, and Adam Clayton Powell, New York City Councilman.

The role of the council during the war was stressed by Mrs. Bethune, who said that its members had the responsibility of providing wartime leadership [illegible] millions of awakening Negro women in the struggle for jobs, the right to vote, and the building of interracial good will.

Resolutions adopted by women present at the mass meeting included those which castigated prejudice in the armed forces, the proposed manpower freeze, and the segregation of Negro blood by the Red Cross. It was urged in the resolutions that Negroes be included in all policy making divisions of every branch of the administration, that the anti-poll tax bill be passed, as well as the anti-lynching bill, and that Congress revoke the immigration exclusion acts which function against certain racial groups. It was also urged that the FEPC be strengthened, price ceilings enforced and decent housing as well as education be provided by the government for [illegible] in rural areas.

Music on the program was provided by Carol Brice, young contralto and a chorus of members of the American Women's Hospital Corps of Juniors.

National Council Asks For Organizations' Co-operation In New Employment Clinics

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—To analyze and recommend treatment for some of the "employment ills" of this industrial era, which are the outcome of the nearness of large numbers of women in industry and government jobs, the National Council of Negro Women is launching its Wartime Employment Clinics.

National Negro women's organizations throughout the country are asked to call together representatives of industry, federal, state and local government agencies, civic organizations, the church, the press, lay members, workers themselves, and representatives from all other community groups to discuss employment problems of Negro women in their community and to make plans for setting up Wartime Employment Clinics. The clinics will deal wtih the following problems: Worker **Health**, Worker **Attendance**, Worker **personal Appearance**, Worker **Behavior on the Job**, Worker **Attitude**, Worker **Efficiency**, Worker **Union Participation**. The programs are also to include plans for securing the co-operation of employers in developing plans to adjust these new employees so that they may become satisfied, efficient, productive workers; and also include steps to help maintain employment gains after the emergency.

FORM OF CLINICS

The Clinics are to take the form of panel discussions; forums; movies with speakers, followed by questions and answers; short plays or skits dealing with a specific problem; series of radio presentations; open air meetings with community sings; round-table discussions led by employers; round-table discussions led by employees; block dances at which literature will be distributed and announcements made. Specialists will be called in as speakers and consultants, and Negro women workers—around whom the Employment Program is developed, will be asked to play a major role in planning for and conducting these Clinics.

The National Council also urges all of its affiliated organizations and co-operating national women's organizations to put on a special program the week of September 12-18, in co-operation with the "Hold Your Job" program of the National "Hold Your Job" committee. Organizations wishing to cooperate with the National Council's program for women workers should write to the National Office, 1812 Ninth stret, N. W., Washington, D. C., for suggestions and literature.

Vivian Harsh Wins Esteem As Librarian

Defender

Chicago, Ill.—

The Chicago Public Library is fortunate in being able to boast the presence on its staff of Miss Vivian G. Harsh, the likeable and efficient personality who heads the George Cleveland Hall branch at Forty-eighth and Michigan.

Miss Harsh, a native of the city who received her education in the local public schools and her special library training at Lewis Institute, Simmons College (Boston) and the University of Chicago, is a veteran of many years' service in the Chicago library system.

The popular librarian opened the Southside branch on January 18, 1932, having previously served in the capacity of head librarian at Ogden Park, Mark White Square, Hardin Square and Lincoln Center branches.

Her present charge is especially adapted to the business of serving a Negro community as its shelves contain the second largest collection of research material on the race to be found in the country. It also has available the Union Catalogue, a compilation of data pertaining to the Negro that will save much time and effort on the part of persons doing research work on the subject.

Born in Chicago, Miss Harsh has lived at her present home at 536 E. Forty-fourth street practically all her life. Which is another reason she is so well qualified to handle the tedious job that is her lot.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The National Association of College Women's executive committee which met in the Washington YMCA last week with President Hilda A. Davis, dean of women and head of English, Talladega, presiding, urged its branches to continue their cooperation in the great war effort and profoundly expressed its opposition to every practice of segregation.

The publication committee, directed by Miss Bertha McNeil, distributed its very excellent bulletin about NACW activities. The bulletin has been placed in various libraries throughout the country.

PURCHASE WAR BONDS

Several $100 war bonds were purchased by the executive committee; purchaes of thees bonds is a part of the fellowship fund drive. President Davis in urging all the branches to cooperate with the war effort, pointed out that the New York branch is doing a splendid job with recreational activities for children.

Members of the executive committee led the discussion on segregation practices, a few cases were cited as being flagrant. Among these were the segregation of children in the junior high school in Trenton, N. J., and the segregation of teachers taking library courses in the public library in Baltimore.

Attention was called to the fact that Dr. Marion Thompson Wright, Ph. D., author of the pamphlet, "Education of Negroes in New Jersey," and a member of the North Jersey branch of NACW, has won the $100 award from the Association of Negro History for the best article submitted during the year. Title of the article is "New Jersey Laws and the Negro."

North Carolina Woman Holds Responsible Job

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

During a country's struggle for its place in the world of nations, when manpower is drained and production is threatened, the barriers of sex and race are let down and women as well as restricted minority groups are permitted to demonstrate their ability but there are some who beat the barriers in times of peace.

Miss B. A. J. Whitted, who started 36 years ago as a clerk in the policy department of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance company and who today holds one of the most responsible executive jobs in the company, is an example of women who leap the barriers.

As she moved from job to job and from department to department in her company, she watched and helped it to grow to an $8,000,000 concern. It began in 1906 with an $899 yearly premium collection. Today it has a yearly collection of three and one-half million dollars.

Miss Whitted handles all monies, issues all checks, posts mortgages and in general is the watch dog of the company's finances.

Her interest and enthusiasm won her ready advancement. She studied and read everything pertinent to her job. But her sucessful life was not dedicated entirely to her job and her advancement. She has devoted most of her spare time to the encouragement and direction of youth. Her native interest in music plays an important part in her youth and community work. Her company glee club serves the community as well as the company's promotion. For years she has been chorist[illegible] St. John A. M. E. Church. Her annual tennis tournament, dances, parties and other recreational activities for Durham's youth are events looked forward to.

Miss Whitted came to New York recently to take a brief vacation to rest. She returned sooner than her doctor and her company officials warranted because she wanted to begin her community Christmas activities.

National College Women Map Plans

By TERESA STAATS

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WOMAN TAKES CHARGE OF CAFETERIA

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marking the first time in the history of the school that a member of the school board and will assume complete charge of Corona (Calif.) Union High and Junior High schools cafeteria, this September. She will be assisted by her daughter, Miss Nina DeBeal. Mrs. Robinson was awarded the contract by the school board and will head a competent staff of 10 persons.—Houck Photo.

74-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Woman Aids Management-Labor Policy

APR 3 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Margaret Hickey, chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, will sit as an observer with the newly appointed Management-Labor Policy Committee, Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced last week. APR 3 1943

Miss Hickey has acted in a similar capacity with the 17-member Management-Labor Policy Committee which was replaced by the new committee.

The Women's Advisory Committee was set up by Mr. McNutt on August 31, 1942, to consider and make recommendations on matters of major policy concerning the most effective use of women in the prosecution of the war.

It will continue to function as it has functioned in the past. Among its members is Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, principal, of Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Ill. APR 3 1943

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Radio's First Woman 'Trouble Shooter' a Negro

APR 4 1943

NEW YORK, Apr. 1—For the first time in American radio history, a woman recently became a "radio trouble shooter."

She is Miss Victoria E. Winfrey, Negro, newspaper columnist.

In last Sunday's "Women for Freedom" broadcast over station WABC, New York, Miss Winfrey was introduced as the first of her sex to be admitted into the "cages" of the Western Electric Kearny Works where vital communications equipment is tested. APR 4 1943

With a career as a radio script writer as her ambition, Miss Winfrey has studied the mechanical end of the industry in order to provide herself with a sound background in the field.

She left Hunter college in 1941, enrolled in a National Youth Administration radio project, and later studied electronics at Columbia university. APR 4 1943

Upon completion of the NYA course, the young woman qualified for her present position by passing examinations given by Western Electric. She also is a licensed radio amateur.

Savannah, Ga., News
June 15, 1943

DR. BROWN SPEAKS AT GEORGIA STATE

Emphasizes Responsibility of Teacher In Community

Over 400 teachers attending the summer school at Georgia State College gave Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., an ovation when she addressed them yesterday in Meldrim Auditorium.

Being foremost among the women of the negro race in creating a national conservation of the fundamentals for the wholesome development of the youth of race, her visit to the college for the purpose of reaching the youth being taught by the teachers attending the summer school, is of vital significance as evidenced by the enthusiastic reception of the teachers from Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and other sections of the South.

Dr. Brown, being an outstanding authority on varied phases of education and a factor in forward movements for mutual understanding between the races in the South, makes this feature of the summer school program a vital factor in helping to reach the objectives of the college.

"Responsibility of the Teacher to the Community" was the subject of the stirring address delivered by Dr. Brown. She concretely emphasized that teachers must set standards of correct behavier; construct proper social patterns; must be an inspiration to young aspirants for them to achieve worthwhile goals. She urgently stressed the fact that character is the keystone of success and cited a number of outstanding men who have achieved challenging success, and in doing this paid tribute to President Hubert as an example example worthey of emulation. She said "Hubert has kept his feet on the ground."

After pointing out the need for "native ideals" for the youth of her race she said that the teacher must keep faith in her own race; faith in her neighbors, and should seek to establish interracial good-will. Many of the social problems that the present global conflict has brought were singled out in a frank and courageous manner by Dr. Brown.

Yesterday and today she is holding seminars in the community house of the college for the teachers. These seminars largely deal with personal culture. They are based around methods and techniques of building sound character; developing wholesome social activities. Dr. Brown accepted the chance to stress boys' and girls social relationship; politeness, courtesy, kindness and respect for personality and how to make and keep friends in both races.

Dr. Brown is carrying on this essential campaign of enlightenment among the young people of her race because of the great need of this type of education among many young folk of this generation. She is visiting a number of summer schools throughout the South.

Savannah, Ga., News
March 20, 1943

ROAD TO PROGRESS FOR NEGROES CITED

DR. BROWN IS SPEAKER

Addresses Students and Faculty at Georgia State

Yesterday afternoon in Meldrim auditorium of Georgia State College Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., began her day's series of activities at the college by delivering a splendid address to the student body, faculty and colored managers of federal housing project in seven southeastern states.

The noted woman educator was introduced by President Benjamin Hubert of the college. He singled out many of her sustaining, worthwhile, national achievements during her career as an educator and a component factor in movements for the betterment of the masses of her race.

"I believe that good morals and sound manners will do more to lift the ban of prejudice and segregation against the negro than anything else," exclaimed Dr. Brown. She effectively stressed many phases of her able address entitled "Challenge to Negro Youth." She paid tribute to President Hubert for his outstanding accomplishments as an educator and for his remarkable contribution to efforts for the advancement of the masses of rural negroes. That the negro student of today could do much to help the masses of negroes to become a wholesome factor in the affairs of a democratic nation was particularly stressed by this statement of Dr. Brown: "The negro can do more to lift the ban on his progress than anybody on the outside can do."

Her message was full of timely advice for the student body and the tribute she paid the defenders of democracy thrilled her audience. President Hubert, in commenting on the address by Dr. Brown, strikingly emphasized three challenging phases of her message. They were: (1) Keep faith in democratic ideals; (2) Keep faith in your own people; (3) Keep faith in God.

During the afternoon Dr. Brown held two seminars for the students at the college. They were impressive to an exceptional degree because of the intense interest manifested in these events by the students. Dr. Brown impressed upon her hearers at the club is composed of those persons—civilian and military—who believe Admiral William S. Halsey's New Year's prediction of complete victory over Japan this year is a possibility.

Admiral Halsey made the prediction to me as 1942 waned. Published in the United States, it brought varying reactions—from lukewarmness to absolute criticism.

Fifteen days later Halsey reiterated his statements in New Zealand. Then, with 350 days left in which to fulfill his unqualified prognostication, he said "The handwriting is on the wall. Japan's next move will be retreat. They will keep on retreating."

Within a month the Japanese had evacuated Guadalcanal and Munda.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Calls For High Moral Ethics

Norfolk, Virginia
Journal and Guide
APR 3 1943

By GEORGE K. WILLIAMS

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Closing a lecture tour in the deep south as guest speaker in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel, where for a day or more Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown held seminars with freshman girls and boys on the various approaches to the ways and means of intelligent, clean living, President Patterson said, "The message which Dr. Brown brings to college youth is the most vital thing in our life of today."

AT SEVEN COLLEGES

During the two weeks tour, she was heard by students of seven leading colleges in Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

They actually sat at her feet for counsel and advice and many of the presidents have agreed with the students who acclaimed her the most popular visitor the college has had at any time.

It was not unusual to see large groups of students following her from place to place on the campus plying her with questions in regard to their sex problems, love affairs, their cultural outlook and their inter-racial situations.

IN A CLASS BY HERSELF

Strangely speaking, Dr. Brown is in a class by herself in this field and no one of our men or women is quite as well prepared from the point of experience and education to do this job on morals and manners for our young people.

With forty-two years of experience in a school, the Palmer Memorial Institute brought down by faith and hard work from the very skies, the "little bit of New England in N. C.," drawing its students from thirty-six states—from the Great Lakes to the Gulf—from Cape Hatteras in the Carolinas—to the Golden Gate in California, this woman has become the Pride of womanhood of America through her cultural and spiritual emphasis on student life.

HERALDED BY BOTH RACES

Rightly did Dr. Bell of Alcorn College introduce her recently, as a commencement speaker, as the "first lady of social graces in our group," for both races have heralded her as the outstanding speaker on "Wings Over Jordan" when she delivered that classic address. "The Negro and the Social Graces," when she dared to pull down the curtain on "Bad Manners" and told the Negro youth of America to stop imitating the vices of the white race and to add to their advanced education the fine manners of their former slave grand-parents."

EQUAL RIGHTS ADVOCATE

Dr. Brown, an ardent advocate of equal rights for her people, still feels and states without hesitation, "many of our handicaps can and must be remedied by the Negro himself.

"I deplore the loudness, the boisterousness, the actual rude approach of many of our young people, their behaviour in public places that so often mark the presence of the race."

Says she, "While we strike for freedom from the entangling circumstances of American life which engulfs us—segregation, Jim Crowism and injustices, apparent and hidden—let us roll off the reproach of Egypt and erase the ear-marks of slavery."

To many of the students she said, "The fight, my young friends, that is taking the very life blood of men like, Philip Randolph, Walter White and others here in our midst who are engaging great sacrifices for your gains in citizenship, will be lost in you, unless we awaken in you a desire for higher levels of living."

A NEW ENGLANDER

Dr. Brown can speak for both sections of the country, designated as north and south, for she was reared under the shadow of Harvard and Wellesley, both of which schools she attended, and whose presidents and professors formed paid speakers on the American form and at this writing is only signing up contracts to seminars in various summer in our groups, but is be- placed on the lecture series next winter in the New England colleges, where young people will go to hear, as they have frequently done in the past, listen

World-Telegram
SEP 11 1943

Bessye Bearden, Negro Leader, Dies

New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, 5z, of 351 W. 114th St., nationally known Negro leader and deputy collector of the Third New York Internal Revenue District, died yesterday in Harlem Hospital.

She was the first woman of her race to become a member of a local school board in this city, having been appointed in 1922 to Local School Board 15, where she served as secretary. She was born in Goldsboro, N. C. She attended Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va., and was graduated from Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg.

to her advice and ply her with questions as to their social behavior, and again turn as did young women of the olden days in the south, to "black women" to teach them the "Art of Living."

Women at Tuskegee Hold Important Technical Jobs

FEB 6 1943

FEB 6 1943

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The efficiency with which the weaker sex has taken the bull by the horns in the numerous war industries, is demonstrated at Tuskegee Army Flying School, where women have found opportunity to serve in the skilled jobs that "Keep 'em Flying" at the field here.

Only a few of the women working at this station were technically trained in their respective jobs, but they have succeeded by their courageous spirit and determination linked with a desire to do their part.

The majority of these unsung heroines who "Keep 'em Flying" are under 21 years of age and spend their spare time in supporting the activities of the USO.

FEB 6 1943

Philadelphian Is Technician

Miss Helen E. Allie, formerly of Philadelphia, is laboratory technician at the base hospital here. She finished the Mount Sinai Laboratory School and later earned the nurse's certificate at the Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia. She is a resident nurse in Tuskegee, Ala., and rides twenty miles each day to fill her job as a technician.

FEB 6 1943

Probably the first women aircraft dispatcher is Miss Cecilia Dixon of Columbia, S.C. A former West Virginia State coed and dancing star, she claims the AKA as her sorority. Miss Dixon shelved her social duties for war duties, and now gives the all-clear signal to in-coming and out-going aircraft at this field. Her job is probably one of the most responsible ones on the field.

Patches Wings, Rudders

In the fabric repairing department down on the line, patching up damaged wings, ailerons, and rudders, is Mrs. Adelle McDonald of Tuscaloosa, Ala., classified as a mechanic learner.

FEB 6 1943

Charts Courses

And among the versatile group of skilled ground crew personnel is Miss Marcelle Phyllis Reid of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Reid, although on the ground, is to the pilot what the navigator is to the chief pilot in the large bombers. She plots the cross-country courses that our flying officers take in their routine flights.

Urges High Morals In Youth

Norfolk, Virginia Journal and Guide

MAR 13 1943

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder of Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C., was heard by 5,000 college students in the states of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana where she held seminars with freshman girls and boys on the various approaches to the ways and means of intelligent, clean living. She is being placed on the lecture series for next winter in seven New England colleges.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

State Federation Colored Women's Clubs In Session

The State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs opened its forty-fifth annual session Thursday morning in Paterson Assembly Room at State Teachers College, Mrs. A. M. Brown, of Birmingham, presiding over the meeting of the executive board of which she is chairman.

Among matters of omportance which this board handled were: (1) immediate resumption of work on the Hutchinson and Beverly Memorial; (2) reports from the committees on history and program; (3) reading of routine correspondence.

JUN 4 1943

Most of the morning session, presided over by State president, Dr. H. M. Gibbs, was devoted to assignments of important committees and reports from the chairmen of standing committees. Committees appointed by the president:

Finance: Mrs. J. L. Clayton, chairman, Mrs. M. B. Gallaird, of Birmingham; Mrs. Sallie Harris, of Bessemer; Mrs. Alfreda Carpenter, of Tuscaloosa. Registration: Mrs. R. C. Johnson, Birmingham, chairman; Mrs. Mary Kinney and Maggie S. Lindsay, of Montgomery; Mrs. R. Meinor, of Tuscaloosa, and Mrs. Jones, of Selma. Committee on credentials: Mrs. Ellis and Miss Tessie Oliver, of Union Springs; Mrs. Dorothy J. Hunter, of Montgomery; Mrs. Rosetta Brown, of Bessemer; and Mrs. Wilson. Committee on press: Mrs. Sadie Brooks and Mrs. Wilhelmina M. King, of Montgomery.

Mrs. H. R. Wingfield, of Mt. Meigs, presided in the afternoon which featured reports of the recording secretary, Mrs. M. L. Carroll, of Selma, and the treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, of Birmingham. During the evening session there were words of welcome from the local citizens including Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the State Teachers College; the Rev. Ralph W. Riley pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church; Prof. T. C. Smiley principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, and Mrs. Olivia Houston, representing the local federation. Miss Flora Chisholm, of Birmingham, graciously responded, and music was by the Aurora Trio and by Mrs. W. J. Wood, of Montgomery.

Sessions will be resumed Friday and will include "The Junior Hour" conducted during the morning meeting by Mrs. A. P. Mack, with devotions for this period conducted by Mrs. Bertha Mae McClain, of Montgomery. In the afternoon at 2, Mrs. Carpenter, of Tuscaloosa, will lead in community singing and Mrs. B. W. Finch will read a paper. Installation of officers will occur at this time with the awarding of scholarship. The public is invited to these meetings.

Other officers of the State group are as follows: Mrs. F. S Simpson, Ensley, first vice-president; Mrs. Hula Wingfield, Mt. Meigs, second vice president; Mrs. E. A. Trammell, Anniston, third vice-president; Mrs. L. A. Van Hoose, Tuscaloosa, fourth vice-president; Mrs. M. I. Savage, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. J. M. Washington, of Bessemer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clara Evans, Gadsden, assistant corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. W. Green, Bessemer, chaplain; Mrs. Bertha Mae McClain, Montgomery, assistant chaplain; Mrs. I. K. Campfield, Tuskegee, statistician; Mrs. Leola Hudson Whitted, Montgomery, historian; Mrs. A. B. Dinkins, Selma, chairman program committee; Mrs. Harry V. Richardson, Tuskegee, chairman of publicity, and Mrs. A. P. Mack, Tuskegee, supervisor of juniors.

JUN 4 1943

Time

Chicago, Illinois

Brown Studies

Unusual lessons are being taught to first-graders in Chicago's public schools. One is a story called *Billy's Ride*, which ends as follows:

"A Policeman held up his hand and the cars stopped. Although Billy was usually polite, he stared and stared. He had never seen a colored policeman. 'Mother,' Billy called, 'Look at the brown policeman.' 'Yes,' said Mother, 'there are many brown policemen. In our country we have many kinds of helpers.' Just then the policeman waves his hand for the cars to move on. Then Billy and Jack did have an exciting time. They were looking for more brown policemen."

JUN 21 1943

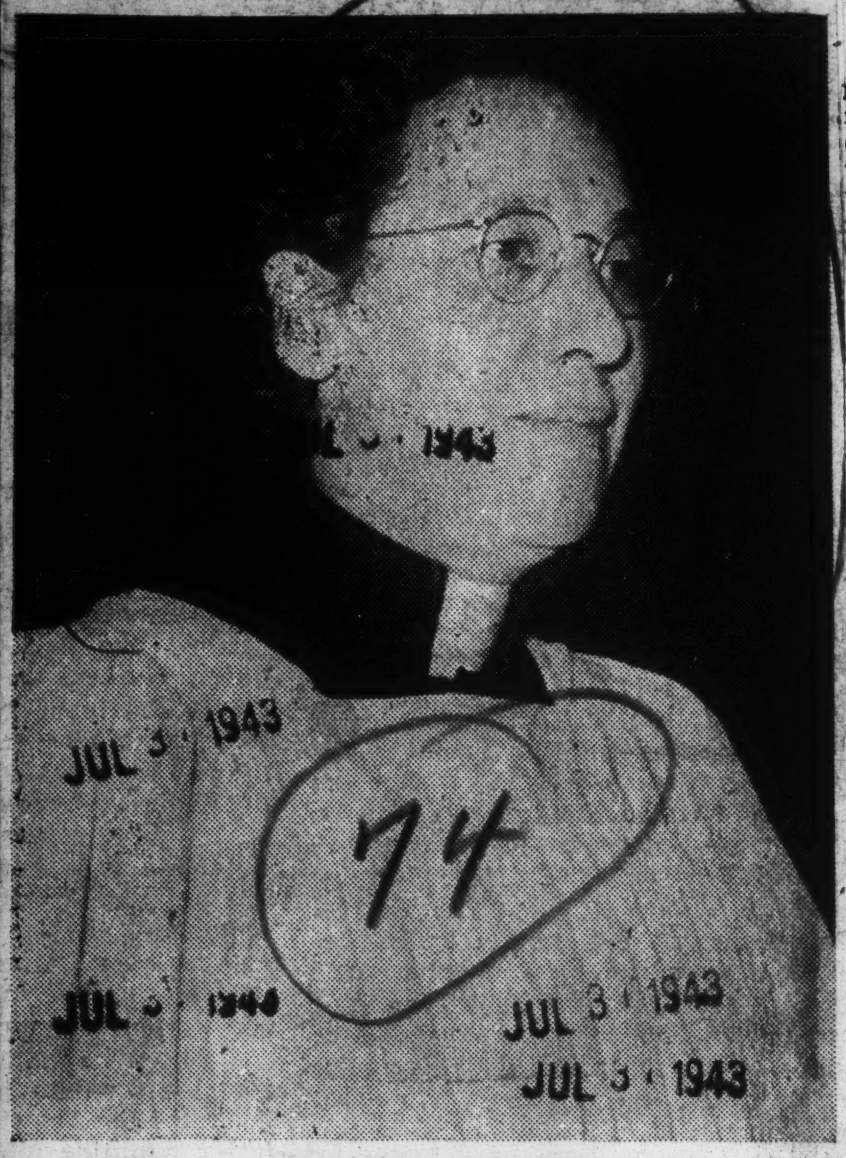
While first-graders learn about Negro policemen and Pullman porters, other primary pupils (white and colored) are being told of Negro contributions to civilization, U.S. history, the war effort. Examples of Negro subject matter woven into the general class material:

- 2nd grade: George Washington Carver (TIME, Jan. 18), who made many things "from funny little peanuts."
- 3rd grade: Life in West Africa's Dahomey as an example of the ancestors of U.S. Negroes.
- 4th grade: The careers of Negro notables such as Contralto Marian Anderson, Bass-Baritone Paul Robeson.
- 5th grade: "Chicago's first settler, Negro Jean Baptiste Point de Saible."
- 6th grade: Negro Captain Alonzo Pietro of Columbus' good ship *Nina*.
- 7th grade: U.S. slavery and its abolition.
- 8th grade: Negro military heroes, contemporary Chicago Negroes.

The person who originated this program and got Chicago's Board of Education to okay it is a handsome, 36-year-old Negro teacher, Madeline Robinson Morgan. She is the wife of a civilian foreman at Chica-lum, integrate is with the school program Catholic pedagogues are planning a simi-
go's Army Quartermaster Depot. As a girl as a whole. She says she had her "fingers lar-
Mrs. Morgan knew days and nights of crossed all the time but most teachers are
terror during Chicago's 1919 race riots. enthusiastic about the material and chil-
She got a master's degree in education at dren take it in stride, of course." Mrs.
Northwestern University, taught at Chi- Morgan hopes for a change in "quality of
cago's Emerson School. attitudes" but expects no miracles. She is
Mrs. Morgan got a year and a half's pleased that New York City school au-
leave to do research, work out a curricu- thorities show interest, that Chicago's

74-1943

HER DREAM CAME TRUE



REV. MARY G. EVANS

Defender
Chicago, Ill. 1943

Woman Pastor's Faith Is Her Guiding Light

By GEORGE WHITE

If there had been any prior doubt in her mind that she was answering the call for which she was chosen, that doubt was definitely washed away when the Rev. Mary G. Evans, today pastor of Cosmopolitan Community church, was baptized in the River Jordan in realization of a life's ambition.

Having prayed since early childhood for the opportunity to view the waters of the mighty river in which Christ had been baptized, prayer and humility was hers to embrace.

Born in Washington, D .C., 53 years ago, she was the youngest of four girls. Her father and mother died when she was yet to reach the tender age of 10. Fate thus decreed that she was to be separated even from the counsel of her older sisters, as little Mary was brought to Evanston, Ill., to make her home with an aunt and uncle living there.

They made the best they could of conditions and saw to it that she obtained an elementary and high school education, but finances did not permit sending her to college.

And so it was that Miss Evans, by then a young woman, decided to find a way to gain the education she wanted and was determined to get. A few pennies she had been able to scrape together were placed alongside a prayer, and with this the young woman matriculated at Wilberforce university. Here she washed dishes and performed other menial tasks in return for her board, lodging and tuition.

Her Dream Comes True

While she was aware, at an early age, that she held a generous measure of reverence in her heart, Dr. Evans is not yet sure when it was that she became seized with the desire to preach. She does know, however, that her ministerial inclinations must have manifested themselves while she was still a new student at Wilberforce, for even then the other students seemed to regard her as a strange sort of girl.

She completed her studies at Wilberforce in 1911. Two years later, she was sent to Zurich, Switzerland, as a delegate to the World Sunday School Convention. Announcement was made during the conference that a small number of the delegates would be chosen for a special trip to the River Jordan.

Immediately she became aware of the first break in her luck, the first sign that her prayers had not fallen on deaf or indifferent ears. And though the possibility of her being one of those to make the trip was still remote, there was little doubt in the mind of Miss Evans that she was to be one of the chosen few.

When the time came, it was clear that her faith was well-founded. Two colored persons were among those picked for the journey. Mary Evans was one of them. When a later announcement informed the gathering that one of the Negro delegates would be among the several to be baptized in the river, Miss Evans was it.

Thus invigorated, and with the memories of the privations of her childhood still with her, she returned to America with visions of a place that would cleanse people of sin and relieve them of suffering, an institution that would teach people how to live a fuller and richer life here on earth.

She worked hard and long in order to prepare herself for her new undertaking. Rev. Evans was called to the Cosmopolitan Community church from her work as an evangelist in 1931. When she was called, she had travelled all over the country, and had seen and experienced much. When she came to the little church, its property was run down. There were scarcely over a hundred members and a heavy indebtedness on the church.

Unusual Technique

Today, eleven and a half years hence, the church "owes not any man." The building remodeled, is now a beautiful, pretentious edifice, which is a credit to its pastor, its members and the community.

Its minister believes that it is her duty to keep abreast with the times. She therefore spends a lot of her time studying. She holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in psychology and sociology from Columbia university, and has also done post-graduate work at University of Chicago and Butler university.

On its 11th anniversary in January, the Cosmopolitan Community church was the recipient of a gift of two lots located across the street from the church. These lots are valued at $2,000. Upon them is to be erected a recreational center offering supervised play for the children of the community. The benefactress was none other than the pastor of the church, Rev. Mary G. Evans.

Such a gift exemplifies the spirit of unselfishness which dominates the character of this leader. She does not now, nor has she ever exacted a salary from her church. Here, the over-emphasized business of taking collection each Sunday is done away with. Once a month each member is asked to make a "love offering." This is done either through cash donations or through rendering a service to the church. Members who desire may give their time in performing tasks in the various departments of the church in place of monetary offering.

Faith is still the guardian angel.

'44 Elections
Amsterdam News
Women's Job
New York, N. Y.

National Council Plans Non-Partisan Drive To Register Voters

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 1944 elections will determine in a large measure the progressive or reactionary trends in domestic and foreign affairs. Whether these trends are progressive will depend greatly upon the women of this country who will go to the polls and elect the future lawmakers.

The National Council of Negro Women is planning a constructive political action campaign (non-partisan in scope) to get Negro women all over the country registered so that they can go to the polls in 1944 and vote. To me this situation, a Non-Partisan Political Action Committee is being formed as a pioneering source in this program. From this committee will flow educational material, defining and interpreting services; study programs; reading lists; suggestions for smaller political action committees all over the country; past records of congressmen; and, qualifications for voting in various sections of the country.

No Ordinary Year

The Council realizes that this election year will not be an ordinary one. In all the history of America never have the voters faced such a responsibility as now, nor have they had the opportunity for helping to make a lasting and just peace for all, by electing the right kind of men to office.

The acts of the men elected in 1944, will have their effects not only upon the future of America, but upon the future of all the peoples of the world. The choices made will bear consequences for long generations to come.

For further information about the formation of local Non-partisan Political Action Committee, write to the National Council of Negro Women, 1812 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Women in Many Roles For Race

Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. C. S. Smith Gives Aims of Church Group

DETROIT. — (ANP) — The program of the United Council of Church Women and the role it plays in the Christian world was revealed this week by Mrs. Christine S. Smith, third vice-president of the organization and president of the Women's Parent Mite Mis-

Six Point Program

The six-point program of the United Council of Church Women is:

1. To...

...Boston shortly after the first... World war, Mrs. Smith revealed. The movement is not a "new de... nomination" which it might so eas... ily become, competing with the or... ganized women's work of the de...

Background

Tracing the background of the... nominations, but a "way" in which... United Council of Church Women... the women of all the denomina... to 1868, the group passed through... conditions can work together; first on lasting... many stages prior to its organiza... the local; second on the state and develop... tion under its present name in... third on the national level, it was home l...

...pointed out. With the movement beginning in... e local churches, women saw the... ed first in the foreign field for... ducated Christian women who... ould go into the Zonanas and... arems and teach the women and... uildren. They realized that no... sting Christian movement could... evelop if it did not reach into the... ome life, declared Mrs. Smith.

...with the... areas of life by doing together

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 86

what could not be done by a local denominational group working alone.

2. To group all these local and state council together on a national level making possible a way in which all Protestant women in the country can work together.

3. To give to Protestant women a way in which they can meet with other national women's organizations.

4. To become a clearing house for all the denominational women's organizations, the way in which they can work together locally in every area.

5. To make a way possible that these denominational groups can work with other interdenominational related agencies.

6. To form the machinery, when necessary, that can meet a need that could not be met by any denominational group working alone.

DEC 31 1943

A restatement of the organization's program to fit local units in accordance with the needs of their communities has occurred from time to time and has included child welfare, social service, legislation, race relations, and other acute problems, it was disclosed.

"It is our belief that subsidies are absolutely necessary if we are to hold the line against inflation," she warned. Referring to the low wages still paid thousands of Negroes she declared that 'the lower the income the higher the relative food costs." Negroes, she said, spend 60 per cent of their earnings for food, Sharecroppers spend 80 per cent or more which leaves "very little for clothing, shelter and medical attention."

"We want no cheap imitation price control," Mrs. Bethune stated."

Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, legislative representative of the NAKA Non Partisan Council on Public Affairs, also decried the abolition of food subsidies. She pointed out the "handicap" faced by white collar workers in "associating as they do with business and professional people they tend to identify their economic interests with those of their employers."

DEC 31 1943

"Fortunately," she added, "through "thr"gh forums and study groups fostered by the civic organizations to which all workers belong, these workers are becoming aware of their differences."

500 Crowd In Caucas Room To Testify

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The housewife brought her side of the argument on food subsidies to the capital last Thursday and made it clear that she wants the life of the Commodities Credit corporation continued and along with it the subsidy payments which have served to hold the line on food prices.

About 500 persons from here and far crowded into the caucus room of the house office building to lay before the unofficial "house committee for the protection of the consumer" of which Rep. Scanlon is chief sponsor along with a group of other non-partisan congressmen.

Rep. Scanlon declared that the people are overwhelmingly in favor of subsidies, and he was joined in this opinion by Congressman Madden, Rogers, Bradley and Holifield."

OCT 23 1943

Appearing in behalf of the National Council of Negro Women President Mary McLeod Bethune defended the Office of Price administration and urged expansion of present subsidies to other commodities.

DEC 24 1943

A Biographer Is Interviewed

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MRS. RACKHAM HOLT, author of the book, "George Washington Carver, A Biography", is interviewed by a staff member during a visit to the office of the Amsterdam News.—Rapid News.

OCT 23 1943

Author Of Biography Of Dr. Carver Talks Of Women And Race Relations

Mrs. Rackham Holt has her own ideas about what she can do, as an individual, to improve race relations. The woman who wrote, several months ago, the biography of Dr. George Washington Carver, has a sincere interest in all people which is due, in large measure, to her association with Dr. Carver. This small, merry-eyed woman with the greying hair, has not let her interest wane now that the book is finished.

A native of Colorado, it was not until she went into the South that Mrs. Holt became aware of the fact that the entire country was not as liberal to Negroes as was her home state. "Before," she said, "I had taken my friendships with people of all races as a matter of course." Anti-Semitism and feeling against the Negro were only brought to her attention when she traveled outside of the community in which she spent the early portion of her life.

Plans For Action

Now that she has awakened to the fact that the lot of the Negro is not an easy one, Mrs. Holt has set out to do something about it. "It may be small," she admitted, "but I feel that it is the obligation of the individual to fight [illegible] wherever it occurs, and under whatever circumstances."

DEC 31 1943

One of the methods employed by the author is unique. She explained that she had clippings of all of the newspapers and magazine which carried reviews of the Carver biography. In every case she has gone through these articles, noted those which used the small "n" in the spelling of the word "Negro," and has written personally to the editors asking them in the future to use a capital letter. "That, you must admit, is a small thing, but I feel that it helps."

What Women Can Do

Now that she is making a series of speeches before women's clubs throughout the country, Mrs. Holt has made it a point to discuss with her audiences the things which they can and should do to better race relations. These women, she pointed out, are [illegible] which reads liberal newspapers or the Negro press, and there are many things which they do not know or understand about the race.

OCT 23 1943

Using her discussions of Dr. Carver as a springboard she discusses their duty as citizens. "These are women," she said, "with money and influence which should be directed into the proper channels," and as far as she is able that is what she is doing.

In talking of her association with Dr. Carver, Mrs. Holt was high in her praise, not only of the man but of the students at Tuskegee. "Especially," she said, "at chapel exercises at the school, I felt that the spirit of the [illegible] people the world over was shown in the sound of the feet of the students as they came into the chapel. It was a sound that had within it purpose and spirit, both for the present and for all that the future, their's and the world's, will bring."

C. C.

OCT 23 1943

Non-Partisan Council Holds Group Meeting in Washington

AUG 28 1943

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

To form a liason committee between the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs in Washington, and many of the 130 chapters of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority throughout the country, the Council invited out-of-town members who are working or going to school in the Capitol to a meeting at its headquarters, 961 Florida Avenue, in Washington, Sunday.

AUG 28 1943

Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson, Council legislative representative, told the group of the lobbying and other activities of the project which the sorority finances.

Among those who attended were: Ruth B. Josephs, Lincoln, Mo.; Mrs. Nellie Green, Muskogee, Okla.; Weaver Bluefield State Teachers' College, Bluefield, W. Va.; Aurea Terrell, Virginia; Wilhlmina Gaines, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Clemine Lewis, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Johnnalie E. Johnson, West Virginia State College, Petersburg, W. Va.; Roberta B. Cherry, Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C.; Marie Francis, University of Kansas; Charlotte Parkus, Joy P. Davis, Marguerite Russell, Ann Hines, Howard University, Washington; Dorothy Haynes, Tennessee State College; Ursula Brown, Howard University; Grace Thompson, Howard University; Bernice Jacobs, University of California at Berkley; Marie Griffin, University of California; Carmen Jones, Shaw University; Estell Lassiter, Shaw University; Thelma Armstead, Florida State College; Lenchen Coleman, Shaw University; Charlotte Poole, University of Minnesota; Velma Hammond, University of California.

AUG 28 1943

Charlotte Powell, North Carolina;

74-1943

HEADS CULTURAL CENTER

Defender
Chicago, Ill

MISS VIVIAN HARSH

Who heads the George Cleveland Hall library branch, 48th and Michigan, and is considered one of the most popular librarians in the city. A native of Chicago and member of one of the city's pioneer families, she has seen many years of service in the local library system. Hall Branch is one of Chicago's cultural centers and through well arranged programs, brings the philosophy and enlightenment of world-famed scholars and lecturers to the South Side community.—Mehler photo.

Women Fight Inflation In March on Congress

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
DEC 18 1943

Mary McLeod Bethune, speaking for 800,000 women holding membership in the National Council of Negro Women, whose job it is to make wartime budgets meet the needs of their families, expressed strong opposition to the farm bloc drive to kill the President's food subsidy program last Thursday when 500 consumer, labor, farm and church group delegates from all over the U. S. attended the emergency conference in Washington called by the Congressional Committee for the Protection of Consumers. Her speech, which was one of many forming Gibraltar-like consumer pressure for subsidies challenged the feactionary, anti-subsidy bloc with the losing of the war if the forces of inflation broke loose.

DEC 18 1943

"It is our belief that subsidies are absolutely necessary if we are to hold the line against inflation, if general price rise is to be prevented and if we are to produce enough food to meet war needs here and abroad," Mrs. Bethune declared.

DEC 18 1943

Pointing to the fact that Negro families in urban areas commonly spend 50 to 60 per cent of their budget on food purchases and that among sharecroppers and farm hands, "even their inadequate, unbalanced food consumption accounts for 80 per cent or more of their earnings," the speaker said if spokesmen defending the elimination of subsidies "were really as close to the people of America as they claim to be, they would know without ever consulting statistical studies that food is the largest expense item in the worker's budget."

DEC 18 1943

Natalie P. Hance, legislative chairman of the League of Women Shoppers, told committee members that "millions of disadvantaged Americans are watching their Congress on this subsidy question, because they expect a courageous policy of controlling the cost of living in the national interest to be followed."

DEC 18 1943

Dr. Colston E. Warne, president of Consumers Union, declared that "the problem of subsidies is not simply the problem of holding down the prices of a few foods."

DEC 18 1943

Our economy, he stated, is today swinging on a delicate balance. "Already some business analysts are predicting the beginning of runaway inflation after the turn of the year. Whether they are to be proved right or wrong may well depend on the action taken by Congress on this one issue of subsidies."

Dr. Warne summed up the basic issue when he said: "Simply as a matter of dollars and cents, the failure of Congress to permit the spending of a billion dollars for subsidies, may cost the people thirty-five or forty billion dollars. . . . The issue is far too important for party interests or any other interests except those of the entire country."

DEC 18 1943

Thomasina Johnson, legislative representative of the AKA Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, also decried the abolition of food subsidies. She pointed out the "handicap" faced by white collar workers in "associating as they do with business and professional people they tend to identify their economic interests with those of their employers."

Representatives from Harlem attending the conference included Sally Gaines of the Harlem-Washington Heights Consumer Council; Willa Mitchell, consumer chairman of the National Council of Negro Women; and Pearl Cotton and Opelia Banks.

Other speakers included Gladys Wyckhoff, American Home Economics Association; and Miss Mildred E. Gutwillig, United Neighborhood Houses of New York.

NCNW Appeals For Women's Aid In Riot Prevention

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—In a recent news release, the National Council of Negro Women appeals to the women of the Council and to all thinking women throughout the country to lend their strength and energies to any existing committees already established for the purpose of preventing [illegible] riots.

There [illegible] tendency toward [illegible] friction, and the situation is becoming graver. In seven [illegible] American cities, organized citizen's committees have been formed for the express purpose of preventing riots during the war and in the even more dangerous post-war period.

THREE PROGRAMS NEEDED

Every city where a race riot may break out needs three programs. First, it needs to find an immediate practicable solution for the problems which are making it hard for colored and white people in a community to live together peaceably. Secondly, it needs an emergency program which will prevent minor racial clashes from developing, and last, it needs some sort of plan which will minimize the violence and duration of a riot if it comes.

The committee on [illegible] discrimination of the [illegible] Civil Liberties Union, [illegible] Recently established a pamphlet, "How to Prevent a Race Riot in Your Home Town," by Winifred Raushenbush. It can be secured at 170 Fifth avenue, New York City.

White Women Ask For Negro Cops In Georgia

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA—(ANP)—The immediate appointment of Negro police men in two of Georgia's largest cities, Atlanta and Savannah, was suggested last week by two groups of white church women, one Protestant, the other Catholic, as the first step in not only reducing racial tensions" but as a means of bringing about a better racial understanding.

Although many cities of neighboring states have Negro police, thus far there is none in Georgia.

CONFERENCE ACTS

The Atlanta recommendation over the following a four-day conference of the Atlanta Council of Church Women, asked that Negro policemen be named in addition to those now in the city. The Savannah recommendation, advanced by the Savannah Council of Church Women, and forwarded to Mayor Thomas Gamble, asking for the appointment of Negro police for our Negro section.

The council, in support of its proposal, disclosed that 19 cities of the deep South now employ Negro policemen, and that [illegible] nations are represented in the council.

The Savannah deanery, composed of a large number of Catholic women's organizations, made its suggestions in a resolution adopted at its quarterly meeting

ASKS OFFICIALS

Continuing, the report said, "We therefore urge our mayor, city council, and police committee to make a study of the use of Negro police in other cities and to take

Business-Professional Women Take Charter Fight To Court

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAR 27 1943

Civil Leaders Back Move of New York Group in Attempt to Regain National Club Charter . . . Pearl Buck "Warns" Americans

NEW YORK, Mar. 25—Eight paid executives of the State Federation of Women's Clubs are said to have resigned and several outstanding civic leaders have voiced their protests over the revocation of the charter of the Midtown (New York) Business and Professional Women's Club by the New York State Federation of such clubs after the local body admitted two Negro women into membership.

MAR 27 1943

Novelist Pearl Buck, one of the first to denounce the act of the state body, said: "At this time when our country is fighting for the very existence of Democracy, it behooves every American to do all in his power to practice those principles which are the Democratic way.

"For this reason I deplore any act which denies to the individual person or group the right of self-government and local autonomy. There is danger to Democracy in any organization which tries to impose the will of the central executive body upon local members.

"We must diligently insist upon democratic procedure in every branch of our civilian life. lest in waging the war for democracy abroad we lose it at home. Fascism came in Germany through women's clubs as well as through political bodies, through citizens organizations as well as through the Army.

"Let us be on guard in America."

INJUNCTION SUIT FILED

The Midtown group in the name of its president, Mrs. Annette Smith Lawrence, filed papers on Thursday for Declaratory Judgement in the New York State Supreme Court. The suit stated that the Midtown club is a member in good standing of the State Federation.

MAR 27 1943

The suit asked further for a temporary injunction restraining the State Federation from interfering with the affairs of the Midtown club. Mrs. Lawrence is editor of American Unity, published by the Council Against Intolerance in America.

"CLERICAL ERROR" CHARGED

The immediate controversy revolves about whether or not Midtown is a member of the State body. In her affidavit, Mrs. Lawrence holds that one can claim membership in the National Federation only if he is a member of the State Federation. Each member of Midtown, Mrs. Lawrence claims, holds membership award to the National Federation.

MAR 27 1943

The State group maintains that the local body is not a member and that any papers and letters written to the contrary were the result of a "clerical error."

The two Negro members who are central figures in the action are Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Regional Director For Race Relations of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office and Marguerite Roache, a war plant stenographer.

Soon after these two women were accepted into Midtown, Mrs Lawrence states, she was visited on two occasions by Miss Frances K. Marlatt, state president and Miss Louise F. Bache, executive secretary of the National Federation. These women said that "they came for an off the record meeting to discuss a membership problem; namely, the admission by Midtown of two Negro women to membership. After being advised that these Negro women members had been voted in and accepted at a regular meeting of Midtown, and that they held membership cards from the National Federation, Miss Bache and Miss Marlatt advised me (Mrs. Lawrence), for the first time that Midtown had not been voted into membership, and that they feared the result if we retained our Negro members. I then questioned them as to our charter and Miss Marlatt advised me that same had been issued through 'clerical error'."

"NO ALTERNATIVE"

On the second visit, Mrs. Lawrence states, Miss Bache and Miss Marlatt proposed that the two Negro members be made associate members or that the entire lical organization join as an associate member, thereby depriving Midtown of all voting and certain social privileges. When asked what the alternative was, Miss Marlatt said "there is no alternative."

Protests have been pouring into the State Federation since the action became known. Dr. Eduard Lindeman, professor of English Philosophy, Columbia University, who was the speaker at a Midtown club meeting when the group voted to build a cross-section membership by including women of all races and occupations, joined the protest by saying:

"It seems to me a hopeful sign that the Midtown Business and Professional Women's Club has shown the courage to take its case to the courts. In a constitutional democracy all questions of human rights must eventually become matters of law. Either the Business and Professional Women's Clubs are prepared to admit qualified Negro women as members or they aim specifically to debar such persons. If they choose the latter course, then it becomes a legitimate matter for the courts to decide whether or not this privilege is legal within the state of New York."

The unprecedented action of the Midtown group has brought commendation from the Rev. George B. Ford, Advisor to the Catholic students of Columbia University, Mrs. James P. Warburg and others.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN TENDERS RESIGNATION

Among those said to have resigned was Miss Grace Fitzgerald, membership chairman of the national federation. Her resignation followed the alleged move of Miss Bache blocking her (Miss Fitzgerald's) proposal to write all the constituent clubs in the United States submitting the Negro membership question to them.

Listen Friends . . . .

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MAR 27 1943

By MARGARET T. GOSS.

IDA B. WELLS LEADERSHIP EXAMPLE FOR WOMEN OF TODAY.

(For the Associated Negro Press)

Recently the Ida B. Wells Women's clubs celebrated the 50th anniversary of their founding. Their celebration was held in the community house of the Ida B. Wells homes, a federal housing project in Chicago. This occasion serves to bring to notice the militant character and the varied achievements of this outstanding Negro woman. She is generally known for her work in the organization of the first Negro women's clubs. She was a lecturer, author civil rights champion and a life-long foe of the lynching evil.

There are some other astounding and inspirational facts about Ida B. Wells which should make us proud of her and which should give us courage today in the trials that we face. I sincerely hope that someone real soon will get busy and write a biography of this great Negro woman. I understand that her daughter, Mrs. Alfreda Duster, is now engaged in writing such a biography. I hope it will come out soon because we need the spirit of Ida B. Wells with us now.

Miss Wells' various speeches point out of what stature the woman was. Here she gives us an idea of how she started on her crusades in the interest of the Negro people. "Three years ago last June, I became editor of the Memphis Free Speech," she said once. "I had occasion to criticize the city school board's employment of inefficient teachers and poor school buildings for Afro-American children. I was in the employ of that board at the time and at the close of the school term one year ago was not re-elected to a position I held in the city schools for seven years. Accepting the decision of the board of education, I set out to make a race newspaper pay, a thing which older and wiser heads said could not be done."

Well, the Memphis Free Speech did arrive at the point where it paid for itself and Miss Wells wrote many fiery editorials in defense of her people. Then, an incident occurred in her hometown which started her on her significant crusades against lynching in this country. Her early agitation against lynching was indirectly responsible for the enactment by several southern states of anti-lynching laws. Two of those were North Carolina, which passed such a law on January 4, 1893, and Georgia, which passed a similar law on Dec. 20, 1893.

Miss Wells, in telling of how she was moved to begin the crusades, also points out how she shared the smug sense of false security of some of the Negroes of her day. She stated, "With all of our prescriptions in theatres, hotels and on the railroads, we had never had a lynching (in Memphis) and did not believe we could have one. There had been lynchings and brutal outrages of all sorts in our own state and those adjoining us but we had confidence and pride in our [illegible] and the majesty of its laws. So far in advance of other southern cities was ours we were content to endure the evils we had, to labor and to wait. But there was a rude awakening. On the morning of March 9, 1892, the bodies of three of our best young men were found in an old field horribly shot to pieces."

Miss Wells blasted the lynchers with burning editorials. She would not let the issue die down. As a result 6,000 Negroes left Memphis following the advice of the Free Speech which directed them to turn their faces to the west where laws protect all alike. Because of this mass exodus the Memphis bourbons began to suffer heavy financial losses. There were a number of business failures and blocks of houses were for rent. To restore the equilibrium and put a stop to the financial losses the next move was to get rid of Miss Wells' paper. They found in it a castigating editorial that she had written on other recent lynchings that had occurred.

After writing that editorial Miss Wells went to Philadelphia to attend the general conference of the A.M.E. church. She states, "I landed in New York for a few days' stay and there learned that my business manager had been [illegible]n away and my [illegible]er [illegible]ded. I received tele[illegible]ms and letters telling me that the trains were being watched and that I was to be dumped into the river and beaten if not killed. It had been learned that I wrote the editorial and I was to be hanged in front of the courthouse and my face bled if I returned and I was implored by my friends to remain away . . .

"I have been censured for writing that editorial but when I think of the five men who were lynched last week and that not a week passes but some poor soul is violently ushered into eternity upon this trumped-up charge, seeing that the whole race in the South was injured in the estimation of the world by these false reports, I could no longer hold my peace, and I feel yes, I am sure, that if it had to be done over again (provided no one else was the loser save myself) I would do and say the very same thing again.

This is the calibre of woman and exact justice be accorded to rule shall be put down and equal that Ida B. Wells was. Shortly after this she was invited to England where she preached against lynching and organized English anti-lynching societies. Ida B. Wells was a woman to reels of the southern seas, mob She was instrumental in the for- be emulated. Another of her every citizen of mation of an English committee statements make a fitting clos- who finds a of investigation which number- ing. She said: "The voice of the borders of the ed on its rolls many very prom- people is the voice of God, and and the home inent English including long with all the intensity of Ida B. George Bernard Shaw. These my soul for the Garrison, Doug- man. If she were to visit the las, Sumner, Whittier and Phil- you would find committee South but they never came be- lips who shall rouse this nation writing and speaking with fer- cause of the furious indignation to a demand that from Green- vor for the win- aroused by the southern bourbons land's icy mountains to the coral ning of the war, for the utter destruction of the

Hitler arch-lynchers and the reactionary fifth-column appeasers at home.

74-1943

Federated Clubs

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

Defender Chicago, Ill

N.A.C.W. WITHHOLDS FUNDS, DEMANDS CLARIFICATION OF DOUGLASS HOME TRUSTEES

Because of the refusal of the trustee board of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association to keep its pledged word to the National Association of Colored Women, and because of the communications recently sent forth from the office of Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president of the trustee board, the president of the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. A. B. DeMent, has sent forth the following information which is in the form of a letter sent to the eight trustees and to Mrs. Stewart:

Mrs. Taylor

"My attention has been called to your letter of information sent out by Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, as president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Hisitorical association, which purports to give certain decisions of a meeting of the trustees of the association, which took place at Wilberforce, July 20, 1943.

"This letter of information states: That the trustees will not agree to any transfer of the Douglass home property to the N.A.C.W.; that the trustees recommend that no further efforts be made to transfer the property to the N.A.C.W.; that the trustees recommend that the relationship existing since the Oakland, California, meeting between the N.A.C.W. and the Douglass association remain the same; that the trustees recommend that 15 per cent per capita tax be paid into the treasury of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association; that the N.A.C.W. endorse a nation-wide drive among Negroes of the United States for an endowment of at least $50,000 for the Douglass home.

"If the letter reports the decision of the Board of Trustees correctly, the Board of Trustees has repudiated and broken the agreement entered into by it, acting for the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association with the National Association of Colored Women in Chicago, November, 1942.

"This matter demands prompt clarification. Pending clarification, I must decline to issue any order as president, to draw any funds from the treasury of the National Association of Colored Women for the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association.

"This act of mine is precautionary only, and is not to be [illegible] as acquiescing in the breach of the agreement, or intimating in any way, that the National Association of Colored Women is not willing to abide by the same. The National Association of Colored Women is ready, willing and able to honor its obligations under the agreement and will do so promptly upon clarification. Meanwhile, we hold all funds committed to the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association intact."

Yours in "Lifting as we climb,"
Mrs. A. B. DeMent, president
National Association of Colored Women.

* * *

SEASON'S GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASS'N OF COLORED WOMEN

Mrs. A. B. DeMent, president of the National Association of Colored Women, sends seasonal greetings to the club women of the country and admonishes them to be hopeful, keep their minds busy, not to worry over trifles, keep abreast with the needs of today and join with others in planning for "Winning the [illegible] and sharing the peace, now and forever."

She also expresses sincere appreciation for the success of the executive board sessions in Wilberforce, Ohio. July, 1943, and states that Chairman Grace Wilson Evans and the members of the board did a colossal task. The representation present and the reports demonstrated the worthwhileness of "Mother National."

The chief objective of the N.A.C.W. at the present time, is the reopening of national headquarters in Washington, D. C. It is and should be our watch tower for our program dynamo and for a clearing house for all activities.

It takes money to operate headquarters and each member is asked to continue her efforts along financial lines until our next biennial meeting, which will be held in Daytona Beach, Fla. All are asked to send in their quotas by December to Mrs. Nannie Mae Williams, 3646 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. Receipts will be sent by both Secretary Williams and Treasurer Ella P. Stewart. All appointments will be made by January 1, 1944.

Mrs. DeMent states that the organization mourns the passing of Mrs. Fredericka Douglass Sprague Perry and mentions her bewilderment as she stood beside her bier. She urges us to close ranks and march forward for God's will must be done.

She calls attention to the following: Send in reports at once, proposed programs for departmental work, suggestions, constructive criticisms in duplicate form for the "directory" are being arranged. This must be done immediately so that no one will be omitted. As instructed by the executive board the plan for reopening headquarters is going ahead. You will be kept informed as to the progress. When the chairmen of the several departments write for information, please answer at once for a day's delay retards the work. Remember that our histories will make valuable Christmas gifts ($1.00) each. Our pins lend charm and advertise our organization (50 cents each) so order these in large numbers from Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, 3263 Vernon avenue Chicago, Ill. Get your Oklahoma minutes from Secretary Nannie Mae Williams.

"Remember, we own our headquarters, much equipment, have functioned without a break for almost half of a century, possess experience, vision, faith and courage and know God as our deliverer," says Mrs. DeMent, "so let us be heartened and brave and march on to victory in the new year that is before us."

AKA'S TO GIVE LOBBY BALL AT PARADISE, JAN. 14

Globe and Independen

Parade Of Colored Business Firm To Be Feature Of Sorority's Affair

Nashville, Tenn

DEC 31 1943

A Lobby Ball will be given by the Alpha Delta Omega, Graduate Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at the Paradise Ballroom on Friday, January 14. A special feature of the ball will be a parade of Nashville business.

The ball here is a part of a nation-wide program sponsored by the Sorority in connection with its National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs. The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority has the unique distinction of being the only national Negro woman's organization in America with a full time office and staff devoted entirely to public affairs and paid for by their own funds. It takes credit for getting a non-discriminatory amendment through the U. S. Senate without a dissenting vote. The amendment was to the National Nurses Training Act making an appropriation of $45,000,000.00. This is said to mean that Negro women in America will get about $5,000,000.00 instead of perhaps $2,000,000.00. This same organization claims credit for getting rents reduced in Girls' Dormitory, saving Negro women of America about $12,000.00 per year. It greatly aided in the passage of the Act appropriating $30,000.00 for a shrine at the birthplace of George Washington Carver as well as the many other achievements which might be listed.

DEC 31 1943

The National Office, located in Washington, welcomes visitors and gives free advice to individuals or groups on lobbying and "How Congress Works."

Listed among the objectives of the Council are: To get legislation passed which will benefit Negroes. To establish relationships with heads of governmental departments in order to influence policy making that will insure integration of Negroes. To educate and encourage effective public participation in civic, political, economic and educational activities. To assist in every way possible in the integration of our people in all phases of our national life. To abolish "second class citizenship"; to get jobs and housing for women, to cooperate with other organizations of similar nature.

DEC 31 1943

Miss Ne[illegible] Ruth Ha[illegible] assisted by Mrs. Mildred Freeman and others on the committee are planning an outstanding program for Nashville and its vicinity.

By ELLIE ALMA WALLS

NON-PARTISAN COUNCIL ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DEC 31 1943

In "Pulse Co[illegible] I, Number 8, September, 1943, a new magazine published in Washington, D. C., is an article by Charlotte Poole, captioned "The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority National Projects, Part I." This article discusses the work of the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. 1937 Xi Omega Chapter of A. K. A., located in Washington, D. C. organized the Non-Partisan Lobby for Economic and Democratic Rights with aims which included obtaining equal job opportunities, abolition of restrictive covenants, equal educational opportunities and school facilities, equal transportation facilities and the full use of the ballot. In 1938, Alpha Chapter also of Washington had joined forces with Xi Omega Chapter and the two chapters together had helped "secure fair procedural justice in the Keys police brutality case; had supported the American Youth Act through a memorandum to the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education; had appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance to plead for the principle of taxation according to the ability to pay; had worked to include more Negroes in the Public Works Program; had fought for suffrage in the District of Columbia."

OCT 23 1943

Mrs. Norman E. [illegible], now the chairman of the National Non-Partisan Council, together with other members of the pioneer committee saw the possibility of building a national project from this small organization and began trying to acquaint sorors all over the country with what had been done to persuade them to support the effort to make the project national. Chapter by chapter was won over until a sufficient number had agreed to make possible the opening of an office in February, 1938 and the employment of a full time legislative representative, Mrs. Thomasina Walker Johnson, in [illegible] of the same year.

OCT 23 1943

The writer of the article says that the only one assumption on which the representative could start her work was that of the many bills introduced into Congress every year, scarcely any would contain a single clause which could be interpreted to apply to Negroes. It was therefore necessary for her to study carefully every piece of legislation that came up in Congress. To make clear what the writer means she cites the anti-poll tax bill as contrasted with appropriation of Federal funds for certain public programs. Of the forme she says everybody can see that the anti-poll tax bill directly affects Negroes, but as to the latter, agencies may so administer the funds as to exclude Negroes. The lobbyist must find out the racial policies of agencies which administer such funds or if the funds are to be administered by states she must study the policies of the state and the racial attitude of the officials who administer the funds.

OCT 23 1943

The Non-Partisan Council points with pride to the fact that it succeeded in having inserted in a bill appropriating $45,000,000 a clause assuring Negroes of directly benefitting from millions of these dollars. By means of these millions Negro nurses for the duration of the war may be trained in hospitals in states where there is no racial segregation laws and in states where there is segregation, Negro hospitals are to get funds for such training. Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey introduced the amendment in the Senate and Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, approved it in the House.

Charlotte Poole characterizes this achievement as a feat of which highly paid lobbyists could well be proud. She refers to it as the most recent achievement of the AKA Non-Partisan Council but adds that there has been no national issue of importance to Negroes since its organization in which the weight of the Council as not been felt.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

NOV 20 1943

Under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Mary Bethune, the National Council of Negro Women met recently in New York, with the following general theme: The Negro Woman Looks at the War and the Peace. The representatives of eight hundred thousand Negro women went on record as calling for "the total mobilization and integration of Negro women in the war effort through greater use of Negro women in [illegible] and in the war effort."

NOV 20 1943

It is encouraging to see our Negro women becoming articulate in this way, just as are the women of other races. They should have full and unstinted cooperation from us all in the programs which they adopt as they look "at the war and the peace."

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL PICTURE

By VERNICE TIBBS SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — THEY CAME FROM—New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Washington, D. C. and other sections of the country to attend the Annual Workshop of the National Council of Negro Women, culminating in a mammoth mass meeting at the Golden Gate, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, October 17.

At this meeting Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, set the pace for a program of action during the coming year. This action will be developed under the three major program heads.

(1) JOBS—Helping Negro women to hold their jobs now, and to help them establish a work record favorable to their securing equal opportunity for employment in the post-war period of re-adjustment. These aims will be approached through the pioneering work of the Wartime Employment Clinics.

(2) FULL CITIZENSHIP — To bring home to every Negro woman the value and the power of exercising her democratic right to vote; also to bring every Negro woman to her full stature as an American citizen, so that she may participate in making the vital decisions of the next few years.

(3) INTERRACIAL GOODWILL —By bringing home to all Americans the need and value of building interracial goodwill and Christian understanding, as a step toward the establishment of the national unity needed not to wage the war, but to build the peace. Local councils and affiliated organizations will work actively with all governors' and mayors' commissions on interracial unity.

MERITING SPECIAL MENTION —President Mary McLeod Bethune's indomitable will to carry on in spite of recent illness, displayed marvelously during the entire sessions; the expansive and inclusive report of the executive secretary, Jeanetta Welch Brown, deserving of the ovation it received; the panel discussions at the Interracial Forum on Saturday, October 16; reports from Department and Committee chairman, outstanding in content and presentation; the spirit of unity apparent among the representatives of the affiliated organizations, or Metropolitan Councils, and Life members at the close of the session, and their expressed determination for united action during the coming year.

NEW MEMBER ORGANIZATION —National Jewish Welfare Association.

NOTICEABLY ABSENT FROM THE WORKSHOP—Eleanor Dailey Edith Sampson—reelected third vice president, and Olive Diggs, all from Chicago. Mayme Mason Higgins, present and from Chicago held the fort in their absence; Christine Smith, Detroit; Vivian Carter Mason, New York—reelected first vice president, Sue Bailey, Washington, D. C.; editor of Aframerican Woman's Journal; Grace Abernathy, of Kansas City; Daisy Lampkins, of Pittsburgh; and Jane Hunter of Cleveland.

NCNW WILL PARTICIPATE IN —New York Herald Tribune conference, represented by Etnah Boutte of New York; the American Free World Association's Third Free World Congress, October 28-31, represented by the president; annual meeting of the National Council of the United States of which the NCNW is a member. Delegates to this meeting will be the president, Lillian Alexander and Etnah Boutte. Attending the sessions will be Bertell Collins Wright. Margaret Brown, Charlene S. Williams, Audrey Ross, Sarah Pelham Speaks, and Gertrude Robinson.

Federated Clubs

By Rebecca Stiles Taylor

Defender

WOMEN ARE URGED TO DOUBLE EFFORTS TO ABOLISH THE POLL TAX

Throughout the country last week, thousands of circular letters were sent to citizens of all races by the "National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax" with headquarters at 10 Independence avenue, Washington, D. C., urging that they write, telephone, wire or visit their senators to vote for CLOTURE and PASSAGE of HR-7.

Mrs. Taylor

The letter told of the fine work done during the summer in support of the bill to abolish the poll tax restriction on voting and assured the citizenry that its effect was felt on Capitol Hill, for senators came back to work with increased respect for the support which this bill has throughout the country. The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary committee reported 5 to 2 in favor of the bill.

DELAY TACTICS

The Senate Judiciary committee, however, voted to hold two days of hearings, October 25-26 on the constitutionality of HR-7. Senators Carl Hatch of New Mexico and Tom Connally of Texas are leading the delay movement. The national committee is asking every national, state and local organization to concentrate now on urging their members in the critical states to obtain their senators' pledges to vote for CLOTURE AND PASSAGE of HR-7.

DELEGATIONS NEEDED

State-wide organizations have been asked to send delegates to Washington. The most important single event in October is the mobilization of your entire community and all its organizations to call for poll tax repeal. It is interesting to know that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's name heads the list of sponsors who are leading the campaign for the passage of the bill.

Representative delegations are asked to call on newspapers, churches, radio and labor organizations and explain the importance of this measure to help carry out our war aims and confound the enemy's accusation that we are not a DEMOCRACY. Free material available for use in your organization and community explaining "What the Poll Tax Means," and the Poll Tax Fact Sheet, editorials, radio skits, petitions, copy for newspaper ads can be had by writing headquarters. Remember, victory in the Senate campaign to repeal the poll tax depends on your joint work throughout the month of October. October 17 through 23 has been designated by the national committee as NATIONAL ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK.

College Women Meet In Executive Session

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—Dr. Marian M. Thompson Wright, author and teacher, was awarded the annual $100 prize given by the National Association of College Women for the best article submitted during the year, at the annual meeting of the executive board held in Washington, D. C., on October 16.

Hilda A. Davis, dean of women and head of the English department at Talladega college, presided at the sessions during which reports were made by representatives of the regional branches. The executive committee purchased several $100 bonds to be held in trust for the scholarship fund.

The committee on race relations headed by Mrs. Vivian J. Cook of Baltimore, read reports of the part played by Negro students in mixed colleges, all of which pointed to greater participation on the part of Negro students in the cultural life of the schools.

Those who attended the executive committee meeting were Alice G. Taylor, recording secretary, Baltimore; Esther Popel Shaw, corresponding secretary; Effie P. Simmons, regional director; Portia C. Bullock, president, Washington branch; Jimmie B. Middleton, treasurer; Helen H. Brown, chairman finance committee; Mrs. Sadie D. St. Clair, Bertha C. McNeil, Juanita H. Thomas, all of Washington;

Helen B. Grossley, New York, Margaret B. Bugg, Raleigh, N. C. Ethel H. Carter, Richmond; Teresa Staats, publicity, New Jersey, and Letitia Ashe, Baltimore.

74-1943
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

A Scene In The Local U. S. Post Office

In the picture above is shown six young colored women doing case work at the main Post Office, 18th and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Left to right are: Mrs. Helen Davis, Miss Dolores Watson, Mrs. Jordia L. Taylor, Mrs. Pauline R. Kennedy, Miss Annie Harris and Mrs. Vivian S. Womble.

At the time the pictures were made, the girls were unaware that they were being snapped. The case before them shows how mail is thrown into cases for further dispatch.

Postmaster W. Rufus Jackson said these young women are being employed as temporary clerks, and that they are making good.

Questioned by a representative of the Argus, the grils stated they liked their new experience of working for Uncle Sam. They are the first women of their race to be employed as clerks in the St. Louis Post Office.

Negro Women In Cleveland Transit Jobs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 8. — Six Negro women reported today for training as motormen and conductors on the city-owned Cleveland Transit System.

The action was taken by the City Transit Board after protests that Negro women were not receiving equal opportunity with white women to qualify for jobs under the Board's new policy of training and hiring women workers.

Transit officials denied emphatically that they were pursuing any form of discrimination, announced that Negro women will be used both as motormen and conductors and will receive the same wages as men.

This action marks the first time in Cleveland's history that Negro women will operate street cars.

She Dispatches Aircraft

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro women along with others of other racial groups throughout the country are fast being integrated into the war effort. Above is MISS CECILIA DIXON, of Columbia, S. C., first woman radio aircraft dispatcher at her post in the principal center of the country. Photograph by U. S. Army Air Corps).

First Of Series To Feature Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11—The first in a series of public meetings, featuring Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and honoring 38 years of service of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune for the benefit of Bethune-Cookman college, will be held in Washington, D. C., on standing contributions to Negroes Monday, March 8, 1943, at 8:15 in the field of education and emp. m., in the Asbury Methodist ployment of youth have earned for church, 11th and K streets, N. W. her worldwide renown and respect. Other meetings will be held in Mrs. Bethune is now president New York City, [illegible] and is actively associated with such organ- Miss Bethune is among other organizations as the National Associaprominent [illegible] who will be present at the Washington meeting.

Many organizations are taking this occasion to honor Mrs. Bethune and to assist the institution which is held in high esteem by womanfor so many years has been the hood of all races for her broad interests and untiring efforts.

Her unselfish service and outspearhead of service in Florida. The Reverend Robert M. Wil-

the Asbury Meth- Mr. Rufus Byars co-chairmen of the oring the Wash-

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

JAN 31 1943

IMPRESSED BY THE FACT THAT SHE HAD KEPT A CAREFUL ACCOUNT OF HIS TWENTY FIVE CENT CONTRIBUTION FOR OVER A YEAR, THE LATE J.S. PEABODY LEFT THE SCHOOL TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!!
AS DIRECTOR OF NEGRO AFFAIRS FOR NYA, "MOTHER" BETHUNE HAS SPEEDED THE TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF THOUSANDS OF NEGRO YOUTH.....
SPINGARN MEDALIST
LISTED NUMBER TWELVE AMONG THE FIFTY MOST OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN AMERICA.
Mary McLeod Bethune
EDUCATOR, ADMINISTRATOR, CHAMPION OF YOUTH.
WITH FIVE GIRLS, A DOLLAR AND A HALF, AND A DREAM SHE FOUNDED WHAT WAS TO BECOME BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE.
POWERFUL SPEAKER AND ORGANIZER, A CONSISTENT FIGHTER AGAINST INJUSTICE

Doing Her Bit For Army

MAR 7 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 7 1943

MISS CARRA DELL OWENS

First Negro woman to be appointed technician in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miss Owens is a bacteriologist, having received her training at Houston College and the University of Michigan where she studied under the noted Dr. Ruben L. Kahn. Here Miss Owens is hown in the BAI pathological laboratory preparing culture media for various bacteriological purposes.—USDA PHOTO by KNELL.

MAR 7 1943

The Sumter delegates wish to Phelp ... and Mrs. T. T. Bolger, two ... do the same for others at the or-
thank those in this city who help- ... girls, Charlene Durante and Mamie ... phaange.
ed in the raising of the money. ... Kelley, were sent to the orphanage ... The delegates of Sumter appre-
They, especially wish to express ... from here. Both girls have done ... ciate the help they have received
thanks to Mayor F. B. Creech, Mr. ... well: Charlene finished the nurses ... training course at The Good
Sam Reeves, Mr. Herbert Moses, ... Samaritan-Waverly hospital in Co- ... lumbia and Mamie graduated from
Mr. D. G. F. Bultman, and Mrs. ... Helen Blanding. ... Voorhees Junior college at
They ... Orphanage is ... Denmark. The Federated Clubs of
the Voor ... great work. ... Colored Women hope to be able to
Denmark ... said to be ... Through the influence of Mrs. Nina
this meeting $2.79 was raised. ...

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges U.S. Women To Follow Example Of British

Catholic Courier
Rochester, N.Y.
FEB 13 1943

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 11 (FP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told American women war workers here to follow the example of the British women who are heroically proving that they can do almost anything a man can. She spoke at a jammed meeting sponsored by the Joint AFL-CIO Women's Committee on Civilian Defense February 2.

"The equality of sacrifice of British women has made for a state of morale that is perfectly astounding," she said, describing her impressions of a recent trip to England. "They have to produce or face the enemy across the Channel."

FEB 18 1943

Referring to post-war conditions, she said: "A great deal of the hope of the world will be decided by the workers. If they know the conditions and know what they want they can get it done. You can't have peace without justice. You must be willing to work for justice or you can't get anywhere working for peace."

Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, called for a program of equal pay for women doing the same work as men and an end to discrimination against Negro women and older women workers.

Other speakers included Board Member Daisy George of Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union (AFL); Executive secretary Ruth Young of District 4, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO); and President Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League. Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, presided.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

First Negro Woman Named Technician In Dept. Of Agriculture

MAR 20 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Among the women technicians who have been appointed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture is Miss Carra Dell Owens of Houston, Texas, the first Negro woman to receive such an assignment.

MAR 20 1943

Miss Owens has been assigned to the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and is preparing culture media for bacteriological purposes. These media are used largely in identifying various infectious diseases of livestock including tuberculosis.

Coming to the Department from Burrell Memorial Hospital at Roanoke, Va., where she served as medical laboratory technician for four years, Miss Owens brings to her new position a wide background in bacteriology with special emphasis on serology. She received her bacteriological training at Houston College and at the University of Michigan where she studied under the noted Dr. Reuben L. Kahn.

Sumter, S.C. Daily Item
June 12 1943

Report On Meeting Of Federated Clubs Of Colored Women

The annual meeting of the Federated Clubs of Colored Women of South Carolina was held in Columbia, the first week-end in May. At this meeting $2.79 was raised.

74-1943

Auburn, Hub of Civil War Underground Railway, Welcomes Negro Convention

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

By Eugene Gordon

Harriet Tubman, liberator of omen, of whatever race or nationlity, and liberator of her own, the egro people would have loved the ene which was enacted above her rave in Auburn, N. Y., a few days go. Delegates to the 35th annual onvention of the Empire State ederation of Women's Clubs, Inc., t Auburn, holding its closing session, went to Harriet Tubman's rave and there listened to a proclamation—and a tribute.

The proclamation was read by Miss Audley Moore, newly elected to the state executive board of the ederation of Women's Clubs as its istorian. Miss Moore is a well-nown Communist Party leader in Harlem.

Daily Worker

The city of Auburn went all out n its welcome to the Negro women elegates, the Mayor personally reeting them. Most doors were rown wide open to them. Auburn as a famous station on the Underround Railway and its old traditons seem still to be alive.

"It's ironical, therefore," Miss Moore remarks, "that the reactionry Congressman Taber comes from here."

Lest anybody be inclined to doubt Miss Moore's characterization of Mr. Taber, let it be recalled that e did as much as anybody in Congress to kill the National Youth dministration. He was the Conressman who, during the debate on YA, stirred the poll-taxers and heir friends with hatred, toward hat progressive government enterprise. Taber said that "in my territory" at the NYA boarding school we see a white boy and a black girl come out together," adding: The whole program has been demoralizing. I do not think we ought to permit it to continue any longer."

It was against Taber's kind that he great Harriet Tubman fought ll her life. It is against his kind hat the Empire State Federation f Women's Clubs has carried on nd will carry on.

JUL 20 1943

JUL 20 1943

PROCLAMATION

The proclamation to Harriet Tubman goes:

"We, delegates to the 35th annual convention of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, standing here at the resting place of one of America's greatest women, the immortal Harriet Tubman, today rededicate ourselves to carry on her noble and uplifting work for freedom. We hold her life's work as a symbol, a shining example, for all humanity to follow.

"This great women understood clearly the issues of her day: the abolition of slavery, the struggle of our nation over the slaveholders who wished to divide our country—a struggle resulting in the bloody Civil War—and the struggle for woman suffrage.

"Today our country is engaged in another great war for the cause of justice, and today again we, the women of the Empire State Federation, rally to the cause of our nation in its struggle to preserve the Four Freedoms.

"At this historic moment and upon this consecrated ground we call upon the women of our nation, Negro and white, gentile and Jew, to organize behind our government for victory over the enemy at home and abroad. We urge you to fight the discrimination and jim-crowism which are hampering our country's war effort and endangering the victory.

"We, the women of the Empire State Federation, pledge ourselves to carry on, lifting as we climb, and knowing that the end crowns the work."

Daily Worker

CIVIL WAR HEROINE

The epitaph on Harriet Tubman's tombstone describes her as a heroine of the underground railway and a nurse and scout in the Civil War. She was born "about 1820 in Maryland" and died March 10, 1913, at Auburn, N. Y.

New York

ACTION CONVENTION

This federation of Negro women's clubs was organized 35 years ago. It is affiliated with the National Association of Colored Women, organized 47 years ago. The Federation represents about 20,000 organized women. Delegates, from all over New York State, numbered about 50.

N. Y.

"It was an action convention," Miss Moore declares. "Action, first, toward winning this war against the Axis, and, secondly, action toward getting the Negro's rights, so that he will be the better able to participate in the war.

The convention was severe in its condemnation of the American Red Cross for its admitted discrimination of Negro blood donors. It unanimously agreed, moreover, that the Negro people must give their blood even while fighting the reactionary Red Cross policy of jim crow.

JUL 20 1943

Daily Worker

The delegates representing 20,000 of New York's Negro women, passed a resolution calling for the opening of a military land front in western Europe as a means of hastening a United Nation victory. Equally significant was the resolution pleading to President Roosevelt to "speak out now, boldly, for the full rights of the Negro people," asserting that one way of doing so being to integrate Negro service men and white service men together in identical military units.

N. Y.

A highlight was a message from 200 Jewish women, guests at nearby Camp Beacon, which said in part:

"We will fight, side by side with the Negro women, and with all other democratic and patriotic women of all creeds and nationalities in our country, against every form of discrimination, wherever it shows its head, that threatens our unity and our war efforts; and especially will we fight against the Axis-inspired Jim-Crowism and Anti-Semitism."

JUL 20 1943

Executive Secretary

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

MRS. ABBIE CLEMENT JACKSON, of Louisville, Ky., recently elected executive secretary of the Woman's Department in which she was uncontested. Mrs. Jackson has served with signal success as the supervisor of the Fourth Episcopal District and as a member of several important boards, among them that of the Board of Audit. She was a member of a commission composed of Dr. H. T. Medford and Mrs. Creola B. Cowan [illegible] herself, when [illegible] the Virgin Islands last year. She succeeds Mrs. Creola B. Cowan, who served in that office for eight years, one of the most successful and resourceful executives the Woman's Department has ever had.

Ladies' Auxiliary

Mrs. McGadney is well known in the mining communities around Birmingham. She is tall and walks in the determined way of a woman who means to get things done.

By MARY SOUTHARD

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

MRS. VIOLA McGADNEY is well known in the mining communities on Red Mountain near Birmingham. She is tall and walks in the determined way of a woman who means to get things done. She has the proud title of vice-president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Mine, Mill and Smelter workers of the Wenonah Red Ore mine. And she has been getting things done for ten years and more. This year she was elected to the national board of the Auxiliary, the only member from the South, and the only Negro member.

JUL 4 1943

Pioneered in The Union

She told me part of the history of the auxiliary on a hot June morning out in Browns, one of the mining towns sprinkled along the side of the mountain. We had to wait every now and then for the long freights to go by rattling, the dusty cars chock full of red ore from the mines where her husband and most of the men in the community work.

JUL 4 1943

"I first joined the Auxiliary back in 1933 when the union first came to the mountain," she began. "It was after a Labor Day parade. When the next meeting was called I carried in 39 applications from the ladies in my neighborhood. That was enough for us to get down to work."

This Labor Day parade recalled to her the terrible year 1932 when the mines were closed by the companies for eight months. For eight months she and her husband lived on one dollar a week not in cash but in "pity-slips" from the company store. Every week, beans and more beans. She herself put up a single-handed fight with the commissary to get just one little allotment of peas instead of beans because she wanted to plant some in her garden. That is the life hundreds of miners families lived for nearly a year.

"When the union came, the ladies wanted to help. We didn't know quite how to go about it. But in 1934 the men went on strike for higher wages—they were making $3.70 a day for 10 hours work. And the women found a way to help."

JUL 4 1943

Mrs. McGadney was very definite. "But there is a problem for the union now that we will get—it won't be like the last one." She went on to tell the first real job the women did.

"Mr. Frank Allen, Negro organizer, came to me personally and said: 'Viola, the union needs a car. We need to cover this whole valley organizing and raising money to help the families of the men on strike. And you can do it.'" She told how she got the first meeting together, she gave the first dollar and 28 more came in right then.

"After that we held affairs and meetings. Lots of times there was no standing room in the churches. We made the $50 down payment and got the car. Every month after that the Ladies Auxiliary raised $22 a month till the union car was paid for."

2,000 Women Join Auxiliary

At this time about 2,000 Negro women joined the Auxiliary throughout the mining communities. They worked, they raised funds, they backed up the men. And after four months the strike was won and the men went back to work.

Support War Fully

Well, what about today?

"Today we have the new union hall—Wenonah Hall right here on the mountain. It was finished last fall. And everybody is proud. It means the union's here to stay. The Auxiliary recently raised $89 to help equip the hall with chairs. There's lots more we need to do to fix up the grounds with grass and shrubbery."

JUL 4 1943

She remembered with pride how Reid Robinson had personally thanked the women of the Auxiliary for the way they had decorated the hall in his honor when he spoke to the overflow housewarming meeting last fall.

I asked Mrs. McGadney how she felt about the war, how the Auxiliary members felt about it.

War Brings New Problems

"I feel every American ought to support the war in every way possible. Some of the women will tell you that colored people don't have any country. But they just don't understand. This is the only country we have and it's ours as well as anybody else's and

auxiliary, even with a splendid history of support to the union. Today there are no strikes, the union has led the way in the Birmingham area in support of the no-strike pledge. And the women in the auxiliary find other ways of work.

"We need to have a program that will help educate them about the war and give them some activity in support of the war. We do have a Consumer Committee organized by one of our members, Mrs. Reynolds. The ladies like that because they want to help keep prices down. We need more things like this." Mrs. McGadney was thinking out loud now.

As I drove her home she called out to the women we passed. Some were minding the kids, others about to get dinner for the husbands on the day shift or make lunch for the night shift men.

"When are you coming to Auxiliary?" she would call insistently. "We meet every other Thursday up in the union hall. You'd better quit 'scabbing' on me now."

The ladies would promise—and I believe they will come because Mrs. McGadney usually means business.

As we drove by the Baptist Church she told how they had bought the church from the company and fixed it up themselves and how she was a charter member and the mother of that church. The freight came rattling hard up the high embankment with the cars outlined against the hot sky. They were going up for loads of iron ore, the precious stuff Mrs. McGadney's husband and the husbands, Negro and white, are digging out of Red Mountain day and night.

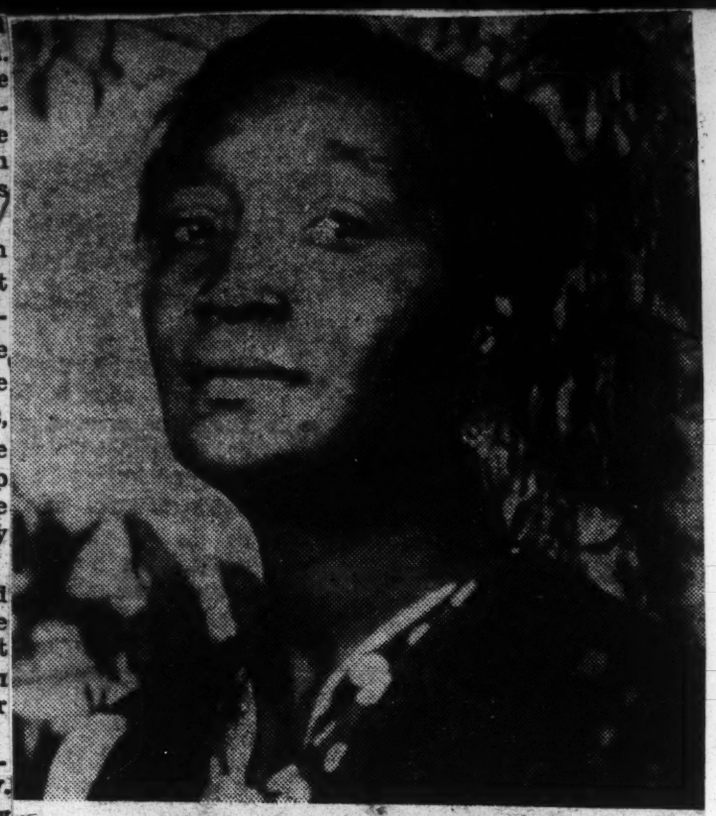
Mrs. MrGadney and the Ladies Auxiliary are not going to let the home front down, day or night, either.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 14, 1943

WOMEN PRESENT NEW AMBULANCE

W. C. T. U. Gives Funds To Red Cross For Purchase

Funds for a completely equipped ambulance was presented to the American Red Cross by the Alabama Woman's Christian Temperance Union Wednesday afternoon at the first Methodist Church



MRS. VIOLA McGADNEY

where the union executive committee and official board met for the second day. Mrs. Cora McAdory, Auburn, state president presented the funds given by local unions all over the state, and they were accepted by Alfred Brannon, Alexandria, Va., representative from the Southeastern area of the Red Cross.

The morning session of Wednesday's meeting was given over to reports from state departmental directors and followed by an address by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Evanston, Ill., national president. Mrs. Smith discussed the "War Activities Asked of Our Organization."

The official board adopted a motion to use the extra money left from the ambulance fund to supplement Red Cross contributions to convalescent service men in Army, Navy and Marine hospitals.

The group also decided to hold a school of information at Montgomery Nov. 15-16 for local union officers to receive instruction from state departmental directors.

The official board appointed Mrs. Lillian Rush Smith, Birmingham, state cultivation worker, and Mrs. A. W. Plump, Negro organizer for temperance work in Alabama.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois
DEC 6 1943

Colored Club Federation to Honor Career Women

The Chicago Northern District Federation of Colored Women's clubs will have a career women's testimonial banquet at 7:30 p. m. tomorrow in the Parkway ballroom, 4459 South Park way. Special tribute will be paid Mrs. Georgia Jones Ellis, Mrs. Edith Sampson-Clayton and Mrs. Sophia B. Boaz, who recently were admitted to the National Association of Women Lawyers; Miss Daisy Sampson, R. N., office supervisor of nurses with the Chicago board of health; Mrs. Madeline R. Morgan, teacher and historian, who was active in introducing the teaching of Negro history in Chicago public schools, and Mrs. Morgan's co-worker, Mrs. Bessie King. Pannie M. Carter is federation president, and in charge of the banquet are Mrs. Mary C. Clarke and Miss Jane Belt.

DEC 6 1943

NCNW Recommends Retention Of President's FEPC

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
APR 10 1943

NEW YORK CITY, April 8—The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., in the first of a series of meetings with official representatives of national women's organizations present at Freedom House here recently, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, first vice president presided in the absence of Presi-

dent Mary McLeod Bethune.

Ten national organizations were represented, including the National Board of the YWCA, the National Council of Women of the U. S., Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Association of Junior League of America, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's Trade Union League, Interracial Council Federation of Churches, National Council of Jewish Women, Federation of Negro Women's Clubs and Race Relations Section of the Office of Civilian Defense.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Included in the business of the day was the recommendation of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., urging retention of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. The chairman ably described reasons leading up to Executive Order 8802 which caused organization of the committee. She further described the kind of work which the committee accomplished last year and told of the increasing need for the continuance of the committee, especially in so far as the inclusion of women in greater numbers in war production is concerned.

A telegram was sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt urging him to retain the Fair Employment Practice Committee and urging that it be transferred from the Manpower Commission to the Office of Emergency Management.

A liaison office between the President's office and the committee through one of the President's executive assistants was also asked.

WANT RAILROAD HEARINGS RESUMED

Further recommendations included:

(1) Increasing of voluntary committee to nine members, including two women, one white and one colored;

(2) Re-scheduling of railroad hearings at earliest possible date before the committee as it is now constituted;

(3) Granting of sufficient budget for a staff of 120 persons, with regional offices and field staff, directly responsible to FEPC;

(4) Granting of functions to FEPC in order that its recommendations may carry weight of authority.

MRS. STAUPERS SPEAKS OF NURSES' SITUATION

Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Inc., explained many of the problems facing minority groups in America.

The struggle to secure recognition for colored nurses in the Army setup and the discrimination existing in hospitals and training schools were discussed by Mrs. Staupers. She further told of the vicious implications of segregated blood plasma by the Red Cross and the bad features of the Austin-Wadsworth bill.

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman was also present and spoke of the experiences of Negroes in New York and the new assault upon their reputations and character through inflammatory newspaper propaganda.

Mrs. Bessye Bearden, national treasurer of the NCNW, was official registrar for the meeting. Meetings with other national women's groups are scheduled for this month and next.

APR 1943

Negro Women To Hear Reports

Jackson, Miss. News
October 29, 1943

The 34th annual session of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's clubs is meeting at Parish Street Baptist church on Friday, in a one day session, which time delegates from local organizations throughout the state will give reports on their activities in all fields of service.

The theme of the meeting, "Women Serving in a World at War," will be emphasized through its effort to promote the records of war work, stamp and bond selling, recruiting nurses, and classified as 'Hitlerspod selling, recruiting nurses, and many other useful activities that have been promoted across the state. Guest speaker for the occasion will be F. C. Wilcoxon, Y. M. C. A. secretary, of Vicksburg, who will be heard at 8 p. m. The junior program, a representative of the Young Women's Department, and the Negro women will present their respective contributing to its defense. I hope Mississippi women will join hands with the women of our community in observing this week in order that we may promote better understanding among the women of all nationalities in our community. This is our war, and we say that we have no 'Women Serving in a World at War,' and will do our part. I hope that all Negro women will use this opportunity to show America how they are contributing to its defense.

Draws Poster For We Serve America

Atlanta, Georgia Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—E. Sims Campbell, well known cartoonist of "Cuties" and Esquire, has designed the national poster for "We Serve America" week, sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women which will be observed during the week of July 4 through July 10.

These posters will be available to organizations, churches and other groups who want to participate in We Serve America Week. Tags are also available upon request. Every Negro woman during the week will be expected to wear one of these tags. The theme of the week is "America's Defense is Our Defense."

JUN 1943

Annual Session

Information relative to programs, maybe secured from the national office, 1812 9th St. N. W., Washington D. C.

The public is cordially invited to attend all of the sessions.

The federation has as its project now a recreation center for negroes which is being built at Clinton, at the Margaret Murray Washington home site.

During that week, the National Council of Negro Women will pay tribute to its founder and presi-

dent, Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, national